The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,984.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
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A Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Lower 5.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 999 Tons, 126 H.P., Commander A. Evans, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th July 1871, at 2 P.M.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Madras	17
" Cutwar	6	" Coconada	19
" Mangalore	8	" Viragapatam	20
" Calepey	9	" Bimlipatam	20
" Tuticorin	10	" Gopalpore	21
" Colombo	11	" False Point	22
	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
	15		

Steamers to W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Cutwat and Cochin, but passengers for Neilgherries may be landed at Naranad, six miles south of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to Allepee on the Madras Line.

Cargo received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Homeward-bound Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	28
" Kurrachee	12	" Bushire	29
" Gundava	13		Aug.
		" Linga	1
" Muscat	15	" Bunder Abbas	4
" Bunder Abbas	17	" Muscat	6
" Linga	19	" Guadar	11
" Bushire	21	" Kurrachee	12
" Fao	25	Arrive BUSSORAH	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottrell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1871, at noon.

Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(by Steamer of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Leaving Genoa	£22	£15	£9
Civitavecchia	23	16	10
Leghorn	23	16	10
Messina	23	16	10
Alexandria	23	16	10
Port Said	23	16	10
Suez	23	16	10
Aden	23	16	10
Bombay	23	16	10
Meals extra	6	4	2
Children under 3 years	Free of charge.		
Children not above 10 years	half fare.		

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previously to sailing.

For Handbooks of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

PRINTING TYPE.

Messrs. MILLER and RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. The type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its position in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing Materials, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay Buildings, 1st April 1871.

AMMUNITION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively supplied to H.M. War Department.

We have received information that these Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the genuine being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) so engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 381, Strand, London; John Rigby, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Canvas ready Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels; and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron.
Fox sack's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
Hall and Mills's Disinfecting Powder.
Tinned Sad Irons (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Lowe Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Patent Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Compressed Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jute Canvas.	Traversing screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Leather.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Roofing Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Tarpaulins.	Iron Pannels of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Way Sealing.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable, to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two great lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 27th June, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA (2,201 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	" " 650	" " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s. s. SURAT, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. NYANZA, from Southampton, 27th May, 1871.
" PELUSE, from Marseilles, 26th May, 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. NUBIA, from Southampton, 20th May, 1871.
" DALMATIAN, from Liverpool, 21st May, 1871.
" TROJAN, from Glasgow, 17th May, 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN will be willing to ACT as BROKER to a Business House on fair terms. Consignments will be influenced and guaranteed. All Communications to be addressed private. Address A. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY under which Mr. A. L. Estill has hitherto SIGNED and CARRIED on the BUSINESS of our FIRM is WITHDRAWN.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
by their Constituted Attorneys,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 9,000 BRAKE BLOCKS of various sizes, to be cut out of best Rangoon or Moulmein Teak Timber, the whole to be delivered within six months from the date of acceptance of Tender. Sketches of the Blocks, price Half Rupee, with the numbers required of each, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the price for each description delivered at the stores, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices, Esplanade Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July next.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract for the due fulfilment of the same and to deposit security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total value.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores, Office, Byculla, 20th June 1871.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—PROCEEDINGS of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of June 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M.

PRESENT:

W. J. Judge, Esq	A. G. Rousseau, Esq
Ishana Churn Mullick, Esq	Jugjiwun Khimjee, Esq
Peary Chand Mittra, Esq	C. M. Ras oonjee, Esq
Ramkanjee Dossjee, Esq	Shama Churn Sen, Esq
Sadanand Balcrishna, Esq	Pran Nath Sen, Esq
James Smith, Esq	Kristo Das Chatterjee, Esq
Nundo Lall Mullick, Esq	W. owinkee, Esq
Bhobosunny Churn Mitter, Esq	Joodoonath Chatterjee, Esq
Kalla Chand Chunder, Esq	William Muir, Esq
Khetter Mohun Singh, Esq	Hurry Narrain, Esq
Amritta Lal Mitra, Esq	Rev. W. O'Brien Smith,
G. A. Knobelspe, Esq	Bonnaish Addy, Esq
Hurro Chunder Chowdry, Esq	Bhai Govindas Kissonjee, Esq,
M. H. Mehta, Esq	and others.
A. L. Agabeg, Esq	

Jugjiwun Khimjee, Esq, was voted into the Chair, presiding over the Meeting.

Proposed by Sadanand Balcrishna, Esq.,
Seconded by Shama Churn Mullick, Esq.,

"That Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee take the chair."

Proposed by Sadanand Balcrishna, Esq.,
Seconded by C. M. Rustomjee, Esq.,
and carried unanimously—

"That the Liquidators be authorised (for the purpose of expediting the conclusion of the winding up, and of avoiding the necessity of a further Call) to perform the following acts:—

1. To sell (by inviting tenders both in Calcutta and Bombay, or otherwise) either all the forfeited and originally unallotted shares, or a corresponding number out of the 6,000 shares in the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, and to place the names of the purchasers of such shares upon the Register of Shareholders of the Company.

2. To devote so much of the sale proceeds of the said shares as may be necessary in paying off the remaining ascertained debts of this Company.

3. To hand over to the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, in addition to all the other property of this Company, the surplus proceeds of the said shares, in consideration of that Company taking upon itself all the unadjusted and disputed debts of this Company.

4. To so distribute the 6,000 shares of the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, amongst the Shareholders of this Company, in the event of the first alternative submitted in paragraph 1 being adopted, that the holder of each and every share in this Company, including the purchasers of the forfeited and originally unallotted shares and of the shares of dissentient Shareholders, shall receive in exchange therefor one of such 6,000 shares.

5. To purchase out of the funds of this Company, the share or shares of any dissentient Shareholder, or Shareholders, if any, as provided in Clause 175 of the Indian Companies' Act and to re-sell the same, and place the names of the purchasers of such shares upon the Register of Shareholders of this Company."

Proposed by W. J. Judge, Esq.,
Seconded by Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq.,
and carried unanimously—

"That in consideration of Mr. Sheppard's long and valuable services to the Company, the Liquidators be authorised to present him with the sum of Rupees Three Thousand as a mark of the appreciation by the Shareholders of those services."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting separated.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby CONVENED for THURSDAY, the 6th day of JULY next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions carried at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of June 1871.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Calcutta, 22nd June 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SHARES standing on the CALCUTTA and BOMBAY REGISTERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, were FORFEITED on the 22nd day of June 1871, for NON-PAYMENT of the FIRST INSTALMENT of the 6TH CALL and accrued Interest.

Calcutta Register—Nos. 1,541, 636, 654, 669, 920, 1,514, 2 575, 1,747, 1,785, 1,755, 561, 665, 652, 5,47, 963, 1,393, 4,399, 4,898, 5,600, 5,899, 1,456, 5,122, 5,123.

Bombay Register—Nos. 3,282, 2,976, 3,074, 3,878, 4,124, 3,883, 2,787, 1,881, 4,262, 4,612, 4,594, 1,269, 1,241, 1,268, 3,650, 2,783, 5,246, 5,079, 4,889, and 5,438.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT will ISSUE in Paris on the 27th inst. a LOAN for 2,000,000,000f., (Eighty Millions Sterling).

The price of Issue is 82f. 50c. for 5f. Rente (yearly income), Interest commencing from 1st July, payable quarterly, from 16th August, 1871, the Half Coupon for Interest from 1st July payable 15th August, 1871.

No subscriptions will be received for less than 5f. Rente (in other words, 82f. 50c. Capital).

1st. for every 5f. Rente is to be deposited when subscribing. The remainder in 16 monthly instalments, commencing from the 21st August, 1871, to 21st November, 1872.

A discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed on the Instalments if all be paid up at once, but, after allotment, partial or whole prepayment will be allowed, and interest at the rate of 7 per cent. will be charged on all arrears of Instalments remaining unpaid after the days on which they fall due.

With reference to the above Loan, the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS is prepared to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for transmission to Paris, and Subscribers in Bombay will be entitled to all the privileges and advantages as to Discount and Interest shown in the foregoing Advertisement, to the same extent as the Subscribers in France, and which on the Capital subscribed will yield an equivalent of about 6½ per cent.

The following are the terms on which the Bombay Agency receives Subscription for the Loan:—

1. The price of Issue in Bombay will be 88f. 25c. for every 5f. Rente, or yearly income, at a fixed exchange of 2f. 50c. per Rupee, but no subscription will be received for less amount than 15f. Rente, or capital Rs. 105-14-5.

2. The Interest on the Stock will be payable at the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, quarterly, at the exchange of the day.

3. Pending the arrival of the actual stock from Paris, Provisional Stock Receipts will be granted to Subscribers, which will be negotiable in the same manner as the stock itself.

4. The Office will be open for Subscriptions this day from 10 o'clock A.M. till 6 o'clock P.M., and to-morrow, Tuesday, the 27th, from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M.

5. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a pro-rata reduction will be made in the Stock available for Bombay subscribers, and the reductions will be made from the subscriptions received on the closing day; therefore, the first List of Subscriptions will be forwarded to Paris by the Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris this day at 7 P.M., and the final list at 2 P.M. to-morrow, Tuesday, the 27th instant.

N.B.—The COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS will PURCHASE and SELL the above STOCK and GRANT LOANS upon it, in the ordinary course of business, as on Government Indian Stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY .....Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 18. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior Old JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. Friend, in cases of—

4 doz. Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 0
8 " Imperial Pints	"	4 8
8 " Pints	"	3 4

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—

4 doz. Quarts	"	5 0
8 " Imperial Pints	"	4 8
8 " Pints	"	3 4

BARCLAY'S PORTER—

4 doz. Quarts	"	5 8
8 " Imperial Pints	"	4 12
8 " Pints	"	3 8

ESPLANADE HOTEL STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—

G. H. Mumm & Co.	...Rs. 28 per doz.

STILL HOCKS:—

Liebfraumilch	... " 20 "
Rüdesheimer	... " 24 "
Johannisberger	... " 30 "
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ...	... " 36 "
do. Blue capsule ...	... " 45 "

CLARETS:—

Chateau de Trendo	... " 16 "
Vray Canon	... " 18 "
Chateau Larose	... " 22 "
Chateau Leoville	... " 24 "
Chateau Lafite	... " 28 "

BRANDIES:—

S. W. S. 1865 Vintage	... " 18 "
S. W. S. 1861	... " 20 "
H. and C. Balaresque	... " 22 "
Cartier Frères	... " 24 "
Hunchy Frères	... " 28 "

BEER:—

Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases... ...	... " 6 "

ITALIAN WINES:—

Sicilian Sherry (Marsala)	... " 12 "
Barbera Amaro Spumante	... " 14 "
Dito Secco	... " 14 "
Brachette	... " 14 "
Barolo	... " 14 "
Nebiolo	... " 14 "
Pasito	... " 14 "
Vermouth	... " 16 "
... ...	... " 20 "

OLIVE OIL:—

Genuine Italian	... " 8 "

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage " 6½ " "

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT of EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 70 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class ..... £13 5s. 6d.
" Second Class ..... £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, &C.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when J. A. Forbes, Esq., will propose the following Resolutions:—

Resolution No. I.

As Act No II. of 1865 is found inexpedient and insufficient for the full and proper management of the city of Bombay and for the perfect conservancy and improvement thereof, it is proposed that the following alterations in the said Act be made:—

That in lieu and in substitution of clause II of said Act, whereby the entire executive power and responsibility is vested in one Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council in terms of said clause II, the following be enacted:

That the said entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the new proposed Act be vested in a "Town Council" of sixteen members, six to be nominated and appointed by Government, six by majority of the votes of the Bench of Justices, and four to be especially elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent), it not being necessary for the last-mentioned cases of members to be Justices of the Peace. The Council to be designated "The Town Council of Bombay," to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. The said Town Council shall be provided with a Secretary who shall receive such allowances out of the municipal funds to be raised under this proposed Act, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Town Council of Bombay, provided that the said salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

Resolution No. II.

That all the powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be vested in the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject, as in such cases provided by the said last-mentioned Act, to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.

Resolution No. III.

And whereas by the present Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865, the power of nominating all subordinate officers and servants for the purposes of the said Act is vested in the said Commissioner, with the exception of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, be it now enacted

That such power be vested in the "Town Council of Bombay" to the extent of Rs. 500 per month, and when the salary of any assistant or subordinate officer shall exceed the sum of Rs. 500 per month, in such case the assent of the Bench of Justices shall be obtained.

That as regards the said Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, whose appointments hitherto have been subject to the selection of the Governor in Council—

That the said officers if found necessary under this revised Act shall henceforth be selected, nominated, and appointed by the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject to the Bench of Justices.

That as regards their pay and allowances under the new administration of municipal affairs it may become necessary to revise their salaries, it is hereby enacted that their remuneration be fixed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the sanction of H. M.'s Bench of Justices of Bombay.

Resolution No. IV.

That Government be most respectfully requested to defer the re-appointment of all officers to the Municipality in July next, 1871, until Government have made a full investigation into the administration of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came in force.

Amendment.

The following will be proposed by Captain Hancock, and seconded by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., as an amendment of the above:—

Resolved—That the proposal to vest the executive power and responsibility now vested in the Municipal Commissioner in a Town Council, assisted by a paid secretary, is a resuscitation of the plan on which the late Board of Conservancy was constituted, is wrong in principle, and will, as experience has shown, fail in practice.

That the Bench of Justices should be maintained as heretofore, but that in order to facilitate business the superintendence and control of municipal affairs should hereafter be entrusted to a Town Council, selected from the Bench of Justices, and composed of not more than 40 members, one-half the number to be European and half Natives, the Chairman of the Justices to be ex-officio President of the Town Council. The members to be nominated annually, one-half by Government, and one-half by the Bench of Justices, vacancies being filled up as they occur by the authority by whom the original nomination was made.

That the executive duties of the Municipality should be conducted as at present by a Municipal Commissioner to be nominated by Government.

That the Town Council should have absolute control of the finances, including the sanction of the expenditure and the approval of contracts, and that no work or proposals involving expenditure shall be commenced or undertaken without the knowledge and consent of the Council to be given in writing.

That the Council shall have power to resolve itself in Committees to undertake special branches of administration, the Municipal Commissioner to be ex-officio Member of all such Committees.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st June 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.

(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 80.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak for Land and Spinning shares. Government paper closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	w. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nil.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
20,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto and Res. Issue	120
15,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
40,000	375	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nil.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	200	125	nil	National Bank of India	104½
10,000	250	all	do.	Oriental Bank	500

CALCUTTA.—22ND JUNE, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cent. at Rs. 98-14 to 99, or 1-2 to 1 discount.

5 per cents, small sums at Rs. 105-10.

In shares—

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 140 for cash exclusive of the dividend.

India General Steam Navigation Co's shares at Rs. 300, exclusive of the dividend,—buyers at this price.

—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 24th June, compared with the statement issued on the 17th June :—

LIABILITIES.	17th June.	24th June.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 80,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000	90,00,000	90,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	173,35,477	180,97,858
Do. do. at Branches.	49,61,271	72,69,528
Other Deposits	164,42,772	134,62,39
Post Bills	39,324	32,425
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,61,386	6,49,447
Rs.	481,53,230	479,26,297

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80,71,003	80,76,331
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	25,63,000	24,12,000
Loans, on Security of do. do.	48,91,127	46,19,448
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,351	2,175
Bills Discounted	119,26,295	110,49,516
Stamps	6,853	6,843
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,80,457		
Amount applied in reduction „ 40,000	4,40,457	3,92,457
Bullion	4,66,177	3,32,677
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,83,743	12,83,483
Cash and Currency Notes	187,01,468	196,45,262
Rs.	481,53,230	479,26,297

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Rogerson, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

Barnard, Captain, 30th Regiment, on leave, from Dinapore.

Renshaw, Captain, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 26.

Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Foot, on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 24th June, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
3rd Hussars—Captain R. H. Pim, from 11th June to 11th July, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th June, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

22nd Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. A. Weatherall, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Adam.

The following arrangements in the 22nd N. I. are confirmed :—

Major Blackeney officiated as Commandant, Captain Adam as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain Hobson as Wing Officer, the two latter in addition to their respective duties, from the 2nd to the 8th May 1871, vice Beale.

Lieut.-Colonel Nuthall, to officiate as Commandant, Major Blackeney as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain Adam, as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th May 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Indore Station Orders.—Dated 1st June 1871, appointing Lieutenant Lynch, 14th N. I., Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Strong.

15th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 7th June 1871, directing Lieutenant Blankshard, Second Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH JUNE.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..... Wooden Ships „ ..... All produce & Cotton bills ..... Seeds	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d. £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. £1 5s. 0d. £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton ..... Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	.....	No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton ..... Opium ..... Sailing Ships	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale. Rs. 26 to 30 per chest Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	...Rail	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay	.....	Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius	.....	8 annas to 10 p. ton nominal.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Behar (s)	Blake	Galle, June 15.
„	Rangoon (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, May 30.
26	St. Bernard	Weir	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Anna Henderson	Henderson	Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nemesis, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Rangoon, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Behar, to China, &c.
Ship Regina, to Penang and Singapore.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
23	Punjaub (s)	Starratt	Moulmein, June 15.
„	Lord Canning	Bentley	Bombay, June 5.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June			
25	.....	.....	Calcutta.
„	.....	.....	London.

DEPARTURE.

June			
26	Dacca (s)	.....	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

10 Scrajjee & Co.; 11 package-glass-...ware.

...ages.

...ON.

..., J. A. Campas; 300 ...Co.

...Co.; 12 nung-bei-...

...drums lin-...50 boxes

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet. 3 P.M.
United Kingdom	June 27 ...	2 P.M. ...	
Kurrachee	July 1 ...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	„ 8 ...	12 A.M. ...	
China	„ 5 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 5 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 11 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	... June	... 27	Saturday	... September	... 30
Do	... July	... 4	Do	... October	... 7
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 14
Do	... do	... 18	Do	... do	... 21
Do	... do	... 25	Do	... do	... 28
Do	... August	... 1	Do	... November	... 11
Do	... do	... 8	Do	... do	... 11
Do	... do	... 15	Do	... do	... 18
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... December	... 2
Do	...September	... 5	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 12	Do	... do	... 19
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... do	... 23
			Do	... do	... 30

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Hay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail to Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FINNERTY—June 18th, at Mhow, the wife of Assistant Apothecary C. Finnerty, 8-25 R.A., Mountain Train, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COCKBURN—June 16th, at Muzaffurpore, Florence, youngest daughter of W. Cockburn, Esq.

DIXON—May 31st, at Thayetmyo, the infant son of Captain E. G. Dixon, 38th Regt. M.N.I., aged 7 months and 17 days.

FANNIN—June 22nd, at Fortress Gwalior, Mary, the infant daughter of Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Fannin, aged four weeks.

LYONS—June 17th, at Vepery, Madras, David Barnes, 2nd son of Mr. W. Long, of the Accountant-General's Office, aged 19 years 8 months and 8 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1871.

THE powerful sketch, "Between Two Fires," in the latest number of the *Illustrated London News*, is thoroughly emblematic of the fate of the Commune. The unhappy man, desperate but still defiant, who has been set up by Macmahon's soldiers as a mark for the bullets of his friends, is in a hardly worse plight than the Communists at Belleville, hemmed in between the French army on the one side and the Prussians on the other, and having to choose between dying with arms in their hands or surrendering to be shot like dogs. One cannot be surprised either that the leaders of the Commune, knowing the temper of their enemies and warned beforehand that no mercy would be shown them, determined to destroy all Paris in their fall, or that the regulars, embittered by outrages on that national sentiment which finds expression in splendid public buildings and monuments, and which is more sacred to most men than human life itself, massacred by thousands the supporters of the Commune. It can serve no good purpose to dwell on the fearful scenes attending the storm of Paris, or to attempt to fix on M. Thiers or his adversaries the blame of the excesses that were committed. Our own military records tell us what troops will do when they are let loose in a captured city after undergoing the tremendous strain of a prolonged conflict with a determined garrison. But the political question,—Has the idea that animated the Commune perished with its leaders?—is of the deepest importance not only to this, but to future generations. There can now be no doubt that it was not merely the municipal liberties of Paris the insurgents were fighting for; what they aimed at accomplishing was the overthrow of the whole fabric of modern society in Europe. The *Spectator*, a paper which has always done its best to spread a belief in the numbers and courage of the Reds, now rushes to the other extreme, and, because the revolution has been beaten, declares that the Red spectre need give the world of living men no further uneasiness. But the two months' struggle in Paris is, after all, the best fight the proletariat has yet made against the priests, the monarchists, and the men of capital, whom it hates as its natural enemies, and who treat it, when it grows unruly, as if it were a wild beast. Indeed, but for the help given by the Germans, it is by no means clear that M. Thiers would ever have recovered Paris from the grasp of the men whom he stigmatized as "a handful of ruffians." But, as Napoleon said to his German friends, after the revolution of the 4th of September—"Now, gentlemen, you and I have the same enemies,"—so the Prussian leaders have felt that they were bound to aid the party of order in France in crushing that common foe whose existence is equally dangerous to the stability of the German Empire and of a constitutional government in France.

It may be supposed that the Germans are strong enough now to despise vain threats of what a successful revolution in Paris might effect in undermining the throne of the Hohenzollerns. A rising in Paris, it may be urged, need no longer thrill the whole world, as with an electric shock; for France is humbled to the dust, and their victories over the foreigner have united Princes and people in Germany by bonds that can never be broken. But the strongest sword is powerless to stop the march of ideas. Men may be slaughtered till all the streets of the French capital run with blood, but thought cannot be killed with rifle bullets and volleys of grape; and the terrible legend of the Commune will but set the working men in every ...pean State thinking in what better way ...n of the Socialist chiefs may be here... ...ked out. To many persons, confident ...ndness of society in England and ... may appear an idle fancy; but ...eir attention to the following ... in a letter of the 27th ult. ...respondent of the *Times* ...—and this is a cha... to hint at what has ... setting Paris on ... scarcely so much ...l spasmodic ...o been in ...prevent ...f this ...ion

...very heavy floods of the river ...emplation to convey for a ...rs across the river on ...of the bridge for ...pporary that ...d in the ...ricultee ...been ...ment.

THE Bombay subscription to the French loan, which was opened yesterday, has so far been very successful; and it is a pity that more time has not been allowed for getting subscriptions from various parts of India. The list will, we are informed, be positively closed to-day, as it is expected that the whole of the loan will be taken up immediately in Paris.

AT half-past two yesterday afternoon signal guns were heard at Colaba firing from Kenery, indicating that there was a vessel either in, or running into, danger to the southward of that island, on the coast in the neighbourhood of Alibaug. There is no Master Attendant in Bombay to look after such cases; but the Harbour Master and two marine officers were despatched in No. 2 tug of the Transport Department, having with them in tow the life-boat Prong with the Chinese crew of the Master Attendant's office, to render assistance in case of necessity.

THE anonymous author of a remarkable article in the "Fortnightly Review" on "Germany: Past, Present, and Future," declares that Prince Bismarck recently exclaimed, "in reference to the present English Government, 'It is inconceivable how such a Government can get any man of character and ability to serve under it!'" Was this exclamation made *apropos* of Mr. Gladstone's shameful attempt to throw over Mr. Odo Russell, when our Envoy to the camp of Versailles had frankly told the Prussian Minister that England must go to war, "with or without allies," unless Prince Gortschakoff withdrew his note declaring it to be Russia's intention no longer to be bound by the Treaty of 1856. It would not have suited Prince Bismarck for England to have fought Russia last November; but he is a man who can respect frankness of speech and boldness of policy even in an adversary. In the same article there is an account, quite new to us, of the real origin of the war of 1870, which will gratify the cynics who believe that a woman must be at the bottom of every piece of mischief that happens in the world :—"Rumour reported that a young prince of the House of Hohenzollern (a younger brother of Prince Charles of Roumania) was a likely candidate for the situation of King of Spain. Questioned by M. de Benedetti, the Prussian Government repudiated and disapproved the candidature. Rumour adds, however, that it was not unfavourably viewed by the Empress Eugenie, who saw in it the occasion of a brilliant alliance for a young lady of the Montijo family, and that Count Bismarck, having wind of this project, immediately withdrew his own. Not many months later it was authoritatively stated by the public journals that the throne of Spain had been offered to, and accepted by, *another* prince of Hohenzollern—an elder brother of the former, *and already married.* This announcement placed the French Emperor in the position of Robert Macaire, when the Baron de Wormspier turned up the king, three times running at écarte."

THE "Delhi Gazette" has received news to the effect that Ameer Shere Ali had made up his mind to march for Herat to oppose his son.

THE special sessions of the Allahabad High Court, for the trial of the prisoners connected with the riots during the late Moharrum, is to be held at Bareilly on the 17th of July.

...NDER instructions from Army Head Quarters, ...Gatacre, Staff Corps, has taken charge ...ffice of Assistant Director of Gymnas... ...otain Daubeny, proceeding on leave

Mr. GRANT DUFF long ago declared it to be his opinion that the Indian officers had already been treated far too kindly by the State, considering (an argument which at all events does not apply to the Bombay army) that all their regiments had by mutinying given clear proof of the general unfitness of the officers for commands. Lord Sandhurst, also, is supposed to be of opinion that enough at least has been done by Parliament for the officers of the old Company's army, and that no further compensation should be paid in the way of bonus. The Ministry has now, it would seem, taken courage to determine that the House of Commons shall be asked to repeal that obnoxious Henley clause which has so often been used to justify the claims of Indian officers; or, if not to repeal it altogether, to declare that it could never have been intended to guarantee the payment by the State of the non-regulation prices for which commissions were virtually purchased in the Company's army. But the system of buying out senior officers was so well established in the Company's service, that it is a grievous injustice to deny to officers who had bought their way up to high rank when the amalgamation of the armies was decreed any compensation for the loss of their just expectation that younger officers would buy them out in their turn. This kind of purchase, involving no man's supersession, was a totally different thing from purchase in the Queen's army; and it is deeply to be regretted that a Liberal Government should take advantage of the popular feeling against purchase to urge the House of Commons to commit a breach of faith.

Geselle?" But, if the press has been silent, one of the Communistic members of the German Parliament, Herr Bebel, has actually had the hardihood to rise in the House and say a word in defence of the Commune. Here are words which show that German Liberalism may give some trouble yet to the military rulers of Germany :—

"The aim of the Paris Commune is neither an impossible nor a pernicious one, as it has been erroneously called by a previous speaker. On the contrary, in all Europe those classes not dead to all feeling of liberty and independence look upon Paris as their staff of hope. Never mind whether the insurrection is suppressed, what is doing now at the French capital is only an outpost skirmish, which will be followed up some day by a great European battle. War to the palaces, peace to the cottages, and death to luxurious idleness, is and will ever be the watchword of the Proletariate in all parts of the world."

If, again, we look at home, are there no elements of disturbance among the working classes in England? The middle-class English newspapers, owned for the most part by men of fortune and position, and representing only the City and the clubs, are as serenely indifferent as the gods of Olympus to the passions and aspirations of ordinary mortals. Yet the whole mass of English society in the lower ranks is seething with agitation; and it will soon set itself, with a force that, since the passing of Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, there is nothing left in England to withstand, to the solution of social and political problems so formidable that the boldest of our statesmen have hitherto shrunk from dealing with them. A working man, who has written a thoughtful paper about his own class in the June number of *Fraser*, says 99 working men out of every hundred in England are now Republicans by conviction; and that the feeling of loyalty to the throne is as dead as the belief in witchcraft. But we may go further, and assert, that no small number of English workmen are Republicans of the extremest type, men who sympathise with the leaders of the Commune and are eager to wage a social war against the propertied class throughout Europe. Mr. J. S. Mill is an amiable enthusiast, who believes that he can reform the land tenures of England, and then stop short; but he and his friends are simply instruments made use of by more unscrupulous men, who have quite as intense a hatred to great capitalists as to great landlords, and whose avowed design is to do away with private property altogether. The fall of the Commune will give a fresh impetus to this new political force; and only an optimist, looking at the disturbed condition of society at home and abroad, can rest in the faith that England is likely to preserve, for many years longer, her happy immunity from foreign war and intestine commotions.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BONUS QUESTION.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE, EVENING.

Immediately the Duke of Argyll's Bill shall have received the royal assent, the House of Commons will be asked to reconsider the Bonus question, on the ground of the claims by Indian officers and those of non-purchase corps being identical.

Before the Indian Finance Committee Mr. Steward-Rejed (sic) has been examined on the land settlement in the North-Western Provinces. His evidence was identical with that of previous witnesses.

Dr. Wilson testified to the growing consumption of opium by the people of Western India. He advocated a license duty as a check, because he feared that the excessive cultivation of opium in the Malwa district might cause famine.

Sir Henry Anderson has been examined on the revenue from stamps and the postal service. He stated that the latter promised to become productive.

VERSAILLES, 25TH JUNE.

The "Official Journal" of to-day announces the issue of the new loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. the issue price being 82-50. The subscription opens on the 27th instant, but will be closed as soon as the amount shall have been subscribed, but without power to be kept open after the 30th instant.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.
Exchange on India 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10½d.
Oriental Bank shares £42-10.
Chartered „ „ £14.
„ Mercantile „ £24-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai £36-10.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... „ 93½.
5 per cent. „ „ ..... 100½.
5½ per cent. „ „ ..... 107¾.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

LOSS OF THE FANNY.

MADRAS, 26TH JUNE.

The "Madras Athenæum" states that the ship Fanny, bound from Rangoon to Bombay, sank on the 11th instant, midway between the Laccadive and Maldive Islands. The mate's boat has arrived at Colachel Travancore. The captain, however, is missing.

[We intimated the loss of this vessel in the *Gazette* of Wednesday last.]

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, 2,201 tons and 500 h. p., Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Henry Carroll	Mr and Mrs J J Fenton and two children
Mr Charles Tuffnell	Mrs Briscoe and infant
Mr H W Abbott	Mr George Ratt
Miss Skipton	Mr Hewett
Genl Beale & European servant	Mr R D Anderson
Mr T Bellars	Lieutenant J W Bernard
Mr and Mrs John Luke and two infants	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Bartlett Spun	Captain Barnard
Archdeacon C H Leigh-Lye	Captain Daubeny.
Mr D E Owen	Mr Hickman
Mr and Mrs Vix	Mr J C Cushby
Mr Westlake	Mr Darrah.

FOR ADEN—Mrs Blumenthal.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 26th June, 6-25 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 26th June, 6-23 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 26th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west thermometer 77·5, barometer 29·980.

CARWAR, 26th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·90, rainfall 90 cents.

VINGORLA, 26th June, 12 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 32 cents.

TUTICORIN, 26th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·745.

MANGALORE, 26th June, 1 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—26TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 26th June, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th June is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 23	0 5
„ Calcutta	1 27	0 3
„ Madras	2 39	0 3

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 23rd June.

OUR latest news from Liverpool quotes fair Dholleras at 6¾d. per lb., and reporting that the crops in Louisana and Arkansas have suffered much damage from heavy rain; ground under cotton cultivation diminished one and third million acres, and the crop estimated at three and half million bales.

The excitement, which prevailed in our market on the date of our last, subsided shortly after, and although there has been no lack of buyers steadily throughout the fortnight, prices have ruled from Rs. 195 to Rs. 205 for Sawginned, and Rs. 165 to Rs. 175 for Compta, and about 600 candies of both descriptions together have been purchased, partly on European and partly on native account.

To-day natives have received telegrams from Bombay reporting Sawginned saleable at Rs. 240 and ordering them to buy here at market rates, and we now quote Sawginned Rs. 210-5, Compta Rs. 185, Carwar November shipment, usual terms, with an advance of Rs. 160 on the former and Rs. 140 on the latter.

At Carwar the season is quite closed as far as arrivals of cotton are concerned, but there appears to have been some difficulty in arranging for tonnage to remove the bales already pressed there, referred to in our last. We heard that the ship City of Tanjore had actually been fixed to fill up at Carwar, but this arrangement seems to have been cancelled, and we now learn that offers have been sent for the coasting steamer Pearl to come down for a full cargo. It appears that but for this difficulty in securing either steam or sail tonnage, further orders on European account might have been executed, and that consequently the remaining stock for sale was bought up by natives.

The shipments from Compta are as follows :—

	Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay, from 2nd to 8th June ..... Candies.	865	0
Previously reported ..... „	81,158	20,206
	82,023	20,206
To Carwar, from 2nd to 8th June ..... „	0	0
Previously reported ..... „	5,882	493
	5,882	493
Total Candies.....	87,905	20,699

The shipments from Carwar are as follows—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Candies.	Compta. Bales.	Candies.
To Bombay, from 2nd to 18th June.....	307	532	90	115
Previously reported...	7,009	9,717	2,005	1,180
To Europe, from 2nd to 18th June	32	60	250	350
Previously reported	4,988	7,400	0	0
Total.....	12,336	10,219	2,345	1,295

EXCHANGE.—There has been a good demand for bills, at 12 annas, for 16 days' sight on Bombay.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.
Representing in Bombay Messrs. Bliss & Mackintosh.

REVIEW.

CYCLICAL DELUGES. By WILLIAM BASSETT WALKER, F. R. S. V.

"THE history of the world before it was made" is one of those harmless pieces of wit with which big schoolboys used formerly to puzzle their little sisters; but we suspect the joke is now somewhat stale, as our young ladies now-a-days are too well informed upon such subjects to be readily imposed upon. But "the history of the world before it was inhabited" is still a question pursued with as much enthusiasm as ever. To say nothing of those who have devoted their lives to the study of this very recondite subject, and who have enriched the libraries of the whole civilized world, there are hundreds of others who have spent their leisure in studying the science of geology, and who have added much valuable information to geological literature. The subject is one which greatly excites the imagination, and it has a charm about it that is quite fascinating. No wonder, then, that so active a mind as that of Mr. W. B. Walker should, in his old age and in his retirement at the world's antipodes, try to while away his time by such like studies. Mr. Walker is better known in Bombay by his *nom-de plume* of "Tom Cringle," under which signature he used formerly to instruct and amuse the people here by a constant succession of letters to the local press. Curiously enough one of the finest and most graphic descriptions of a hurricane is in the novel by Michael Scott, called "Tom Cringle's Log," which has possibly suggested to Mr. Walker the subject of his small and neatly printed volume. Mr. Walker puts forward nothing very new or original in his brochure; he merely endorses and enlarges upon M. Alphonse Adhemar's "Révolutions de la Mer," recapitulating much of that author's statements and arguments in favour of cyclical deluges, and adding some arguments of his own in support of the theory of Adhemar. Indeed, Mr. Walker's book is very like the notes and reflections of a careful and painstaking student which a tutor or teacher would consider very commendable. The author has also imported into his pages a great number of hard technical and scientific phrases which leave upon the reader an idea that the author wished to produce the impression of how very deeply learned upon the subject he was. In one place he tells us that the world moves in a "*circular oval*" (sic), and that "*an oval is a figure with two foci.*" These discoveries may be new to some people, but are hardly so to most, one would fancy.

The Adhemar-Walker theory, as set forth in the volume, is this—that in the course of several thousands of years, while the world is passing round the sun and going through what is known as the "Precession of the Equinoxes," first one pole of the globe gets a few more days sunlight and sunshine than the other, and that which gets less for the time being freezes, and it at last in course of years gets frozen so hard and so much that the ice begins to break away from the other and opposite pole, and finally to such an extent as to disturb the south equilibrium by altering the position of the centre of gravity, and consequently the earth gives a sudden tilt, or, as the Scotch would say, "wheomels over;" and the other pole then gets less sunlight, and so begins to freeze and freeze till after many thousands of years (rather more than ten thousand it is put down as) the tilting again takes place; and so it has gone on doing, and so it will continue as long as the world has been formed or will endure.

The effect of this sudden tilting of the world is that the waters rush from the pole tilted up to the one tilted down; but, as in the universe there is no such thing as *up* and *down*, these expressions being merely relative, it is difficult to understand this part of the theory; indeed, the difficulty is so great that it brings the argument to a deadlock. But let that pass, and we will follow out the theory to its final conclusions and deductions.

During the passage of the waters from the one pole to the other, when this sudden tilting takes place, then there is such a tremendous rush of the mighty wave that it carries everything before it with overwhelming force; and thus Adhemar accounts for not only the last deluge, but also for all previous and succeeding deluges, of which there have been many during the past and there are many yet to come; but not only does he account for the deluges, but for every possible change that has taken place upon the face of the globe besides. Mr. Walker also backs up this theory, but likewise adds another of his own theory about the formation of the coal beds, and the elephant beds in Siberia. To put it a little more plainly, the theory of M. Adhemar is this. If two buckets of water are put at each end of a trough also filled with water and balanced in the middle, and if the water in both buckets gets frozen, but if one of them gets frozen sooner and quicker than the other, then the bucket least frozen will be heavier than the one most frozen, and will therefore tilt it up, and the water will rush down the trough, and in doing so will carry away with it all the sand, silt, and detritus it meets with on its way. The trough in this case has been made to represent the intervening ocean and land between the North and South pole. Whether the freezing of the water will make the quantity frozen lighter or not is a question for physicists to settle. We know it makes it more bulky, and whether a relatively small body of frozen water at the poles will traverse the whole of the broad ocean right across the equator to the other pole is a question which geographers can settle. At present we know a storm, however great on one side of the equator, is never felt on the other side, though it freely passes over many thousand miles of ocean within the hemisphere in which it occurs. The calculation would not be a very difficult one to prove the exact effect that a sudden displacement of all the waters round either pole would have on the intervening ocean—probably, it would be so exceedingly infinitesimal as to rather upset M. Adhemar and Mr. Walker's theory.

But there is another slight misconception in the theory, or, if not a misconception, it requires explanation. According to this theory the last deluge was from the waters rushing towards the South polar region from their icy bounds in the North, and therefore the Southern Continents were submerged, and the bits of islands and few people is what remained; but according to recorded history, both sacred and profane, it was the Northern Continent that was submerged and not the Southern, and Noah and his ark only escaped. Perhaps Mr. Walker will say that this was only the great wave sweeping over the face of the country southward, and that after it subsided there was a much greater extent of dry land than before. This may be so. But there is no record of that vast amount of devastation that might have been expected, that sweeping away of trees, &c., for the dove which went forth from the ark brought back the branch of an olive tree as a token of peace. Every nation has some record of a deluge; and, as partial deluges even now occur, it is very probable that the Mosaic deluge was also only partial. It is, however, not a matter of much consequence whether it was so or not in a geological point of view, whatever it may be in bearing out the truth of sacred history; nor is it at all necessary that mankind need have been of such remote antiquity as Mr. Walker tries to make out, in order to account for recent discoveries of his habitations and his implements; and it has been pretty well proved that the Peruvians and Aztecs of Central America originally and at no very remote period found their way from Asia.

Mr. Walker's next theory is that about the coal beds, which he still considers had a vegetable origin—though he himself apparently unconsciously furnishes many arguments to the contrary—but, be that as it may, it is a question for mineralogists to settle. Let us just examine his theory as he puts it. He will not admit that coal was formed by a succession of decayed forests which grew and fell, and grew and fell until the stratum was of great thickness, and it was then submerged and acted on by heat; neither will he admit that it was drift-wood carried into deltas and there converted into coal. Mr. Walker's theory is that when the great cyclical deluges sweep over the globe they carry with them immense tracts of forest which become drift-wood, then collect in a vast mass, and finally settle in some hollow, are covered over with detritus, and then become converted into mineral fuel. We will leave mineralogists to settle with Mr. Walker, merely offering one suggestion. It is this. Coal is impure carbon, and carbon, like iron and salt and silica, is a very widely-diffused substance, for it enters into combination with almost every other known animal, vegetable, and mineral substance. May not then coal be a simple mineral deposit without having first been vegetable? Admitting, for argument, that it was vegetable and the deposits originated in the way Mr. Walker supposes, has he ever taken the trouble to estimate the quantity of timber or wood or vegetation it would require to make up one single bed of the millions of tons of coal which he says exist on the globe—for, by his theory, after one great clearance and deposit thirty thousand years must elapse before another stratum could be formed. Meanwhile, what became of all the vegetation during the intervening period? It takes six tons of wood to make a ton of charcoal, and probably 100 tons of charcoal would not make one solid ton of coal. Now, if Mr. Walker will make a calculation, he will find that, if his cyclical deluge gave the surface of the earth a very clean shave indeed, the whole of Europe would not supply a decently-sized bed of coal. Mr. Walker's book, though by no means furnishing us with any very satisfactory theory as to deluges or coal, still contains some things which are very suggestive, and which will doubtless call forth further discussion on the points, arguments, and theories which he advances.

W. S., F.G.S.

June 1871.

BOMBAY.

COLABA CHURCH is about to be lighted with gas.

POONA HUNT.—There is to be a meet of the Poona Hunt at Kamgaum to-day.

THE Senior Magistrate of Police has received two rupees four annas from Jonatham Lancaster for the poor-box.

WHEEL-TAX AT AHMEDABAD.—It is said that Rs. 4,750 will be realized this year on account of the wheel-tax at Ahmedabad.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Up to yesterday about Rs. 40,000 had been subscribed to the above fund. The Parsee residents of Baroda have subscribed Rs. 169 to the fund.

KAIRA.—A Guzerathi paper mentions that the other day one Dulla Bana was sentenced by the magistrate at Kaira to receive seventy-five stripes as a punishment for theft.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday one Meeboruck, a labourer, accidentally fell from the deck into the hold of the ship Regina. He was much hurt and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE SHIP ST. BERNARD, 933 tons, Captain R. A. Weir, which sailed on the 22nd instant for Calcutta *via* Narrakel, had to put back on account of leaking, and arrived in harbour yesterday.

THE S. S. RANGOON, 353 tons, Captain Thomas Sanders, arrived on the 25th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo and Captain MacGregor as a passenger. She had besides twenty deck passengers.

WE have

settlement of the bill that the defendant began to find fault about the work. He had been in the habit of stowing ships for the last five years. They were obliged to depend on the captain for cargo. Ten per cent. was to be paid back to the captain, not two annas a rupee nor two annas a ton.

Defendant—Did you not come on board my ship on my arrival in Bombay?

Witness—I did.

Defendant—Did you ask for the stowage?

Witness—I did.

Defendant—What did I tell you about the workmen?

Witness—I don't remember.

Defendant—Did you not come on board when you heard that the ship was chartered?

Witness—I did.

Defendant—Did not I tell you that I knew your father?

Witness—Yes you did.

Defendant—Did not you say eight annas per ton.

Witness—No.

Defendant—How many times were you on board?

Witness—I can't recollect.

Defendant—Have you been at any time a whole day on board?

Witness—I don't know. I was on board the Prince Oscar the whole day.

Defendant—Why so?

Witness—This is on account of there being much work to be done after the master I went there.

Defendant—By order of which did the Prince Oscar pay you?

Witness—I can't say.

Defendant—I say you not tell me that you were much annoyed by Sinclair putting you on board the Prince Oscar?

Witness—No. You asked me why did you stop on board the ship the whole day and I said I could not help it.

Defendant—Be you know how many times Mr. Sinclair was on board my ship?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Thacker—This is my case. Mr. William Sinclair is not of Bombay.

Defendant said he would call his chief officer.

His Honor—Will you not give your evidence first?

Defendant—My chief officer knows everything.

Ellis Griffiths said he was the chief officer of the ship Anna Henderson. Mr. Lee was employed as stevedore. He asked Mr. Sinclair for several things. He got them a few days afterwards. The day when witness made the complaint about the screws there were only four men on board from the stevedore. Witness helped him in stowing with his own crew, and he gave Mr. Lee a memorandum of that.

His Honor—Have you any memo., Mr. Thacker?

Mr. Thacker—Is that the paper you speak of?

Witness—Yes, that is the same.

Mr. Thacker—Do you know how much we had stowed?

Witness—I had lost about 300 bales on account of delivery of cargo.

His Honor—That is six rupees a bale.

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Thacker—Don't you know that that agreement was merely to stow cargo?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Thacker—How do you know that there was room for 300 bales for stowage?

Captain Henderson—The chief officer understands his business well. He holds a master's certificate.

Captain Henderson interfered so very often when the witnesses were under examination that a European bailiff was called for to keep him quiet.

Mr. Thacker to the witness—You were merely superintending the work?

Witness—I was superintending work for other people.

Mr. Thacker—Were you present when the agreement was entered into?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Thacker—Was it not that the captain was to help him with his own men in the stowage?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Thacker—Did you hear anything about rebatement to be allowed?

Witness—No.

Mr. Thacker—Have you ever employed Mr. Sinclair before?

Witness—No.

Captain Henderson here said that Mr. Thacker had already asked enough.

His Honor—There has been nothing objectionable asked.

Captain Henderson—I am sorry there is not a solicitor here.

Mr. Thacker to Witness—You looked after the interest of the captain?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Thacker—You wanted to pay the stevedore in this instance as little as possible.

Witness—I don't know.

His Honor—How many bales had you taken?

Witness—About 2,000.

The defendant contended that there was great negligence on the part of the stevedore in consequence of which he had sustained a heavy damage.

Mr. Thacker on the other side argued that there was no negligence whatever on his client's part.

His Honor taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration gave a verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 500, with an order that the same should remain in Court for six months, as the defendant intimated his intention to file a cross-action for damages.

The defendant said that the ship was to sail for Hongkong yesterday evening, and that they would return here in about six months.

A TAX ON DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a resident in the Native town of Bombay, and a constant pedestrian, I would commend one on all dogs, and *all inmates* of pinjrals, say 1 rupee a year for each head.

"Natives are so fond of their *pariahs*" a fine a year. No. 7, and turn him out of his caste killing a dog, as they do in Goozerat, surely they ought object to pay the small sum of 1 rupee a year the privilege of keeping the mangy brutes.

It is a sin and a shame to witness the cringe of the mangy decrepid animals in the Surasd other *pinjrapoods*. I have seen them dying by in, too old to be able to eat. Let Government and the municipalities look to it.

I would also have a small tax on tom-t, which might be the means of driving the perform to learn music!!

I know of a village in Goozerat in wh several people were bitten by mad dogs, but the vigers refused to destroy the animals,—an officer of Revenue Survey, however, despatched them. Such *un luxuries* as pinjrapoods should be either taxed obolished, they serve to keep up the high price of grain and hay when we have bad harvests.—Yours truly,

COMMON SENSE.

P. S.—May I here humbly suggest to the turedesigners of public latrines in towns, that sarn-stile should be placed at the entrances to prot cattle from entering? I was perfectly charmed by seing the cows and buffaloes going in and out of a public latrine at Surat a few mornings since; no slupt was made by the frequenters of the latrine to are them out. The public sweepers were of course on loo glad that the animals performed the scavenger work—*O tempora, O mores!*

25th June. C. S.

INDIAN WINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am willing to redeem the promise I made to you the other day of explaining in my next letter the process employed by farmers at Goa in the manufacture of wine from the berry of the *Sacyzium Jambolanum*. It consists in this:—Take the juice of the jamun fruit, and pour it all into an earthen or porcelain wide-mouthed vessel. Keep it there for four days, well exposed to the air, stirring it occasionally to promote fermentation. Then filter, and add to each gallon of fermented juice two pints of some spirituous liquor, and transfer all into a cask, and keep this closed for four months. At the end of this period open the cask, filter its contents, and add again one pint of spirit to each gallon of wine. It is now ready for use.

This is really a very simple process, but its different stages admit decidedly of modification and improvement.

The addition of spirit arrests the excess of fermentation, which would only increase its alcoholic strength and deteriorate its vinous properties. The spirit generally used in the country is one prepared from the fermented juices of the cocoanut, cashew fruit, or canesugar; but brandy, when obtainable, is at all events preferred.

Now a word or two on the chemical analysis of the wine.

Some years ago, I attempted to make a rough analysis of this wine; whether the results obtained are correct or not remains to be seen by other analysers.

But for the present, allow me, Sir, to give here the result of my analysis. The constitution of this wine is, in 100 parts, as follows:—

Or, in the entire state	10483
Alcohol	35·00
Dry saccharine extract	29·20
Mineral ash	0·25
Water, oil, ether, and volatile products ...	24·95
	100·00

This is a sweet wine. Pains were taken to ascertain its acidity volumetrically by the use of a standard diluted solution of ammonia and a graduated burrette; but the proportion was just sufficient to give an acid reaction. The wine sweetened to excess by addition of caramelized cane-sugar, which also imparts to it a deep-brown colour.

It has a strong taste and odour as well as intoxicating properties. I well remember a young man who was under the grasp with half a bottle of it. Its aroma, or bouquet, as it is technically called, is not at all disagreeable, although not so persistent as in most European wines.

It contains a large proportion of red colouring matter, chiefly derived from the husks of the fruit, which also imparts tannin, which gives astringency to it. Hence its therapeutic application in diarrhœa, &c.

The writer in the *Indian Daily News* is right in saying that there are two varieties of wine. And the variety, I believe, depends both upon the nature of the berry itself, and the way the wine is prepared.

At Goa, where the jamun tree grows spontaneously, wherein the fertility of the soil and the luxuriant vegetation combine to make nature prodigal and the man parsimonious, three varieties of jamun fruit are known. Up to this time the wine has been manufactured by only a few individuals for their private use, and I feel convinced, if the people at Goa had any idea of its value as an article of commerce, the cultivation of this plant would soon be fostered, and the qualities of the wine improved.

This is to be expected from the present administration of that country having at its head a gentleman of high attainments, such as H. E. the Viscount of S. Januario, with a clever Secretary and a painstaking Professor of Chemistry, my friend Mr. Mesnier, who are all actuated by the best of motives, and who are striving to promote the interests of that little pretty tract of land by employing all the mineral and agricultural sources of national wealth.

24th June. J. G. C.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT ON THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

At the High Court on Thursday last, an argument of considerable interest on the scope and construction of various provisions of the Municipal Act was conducted before the hon. Sir Charles Sargent, in connection with an injunction against Mr. A. T. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, applied for by Chubildas Lulloobhoy. The rule *nisi* for an injunction was eventually discharged without costs.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the applicant. Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Loathes and Crawford, for the Municipal Commissioner.

Chubildas has also filed in the High Court a suit against the Municipal Commissioner to recover Rs. 30,000 damages. On the 10th inst. Mr. Anstey obtained a rule *nisi*, directing Mr. Crawford to show cause why he, "his subordinate officers, agents, and servants, and each of them, should not be restrained by an order and injunction of this honourable Court from continuing, or remaining, or allowing any other person or persons under their control or authority respectively, to continue or remain in the possession or occupation, or resuming or taking the possession or occupation of the premises respectively in the plaint mentioned and in the exhibit thereto annexed, or from preventing or impeding the rebuilding by the plaintiff of the destroyed portions thereof, or the works of the plaintiff in or towards such rebuilding, without the order or sanction of this honourable Court being first obtained in that behalf."

Mr. Green, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, appeared on Thursday last to show cause against the above rule. The plaint, he said, which was shortly verified by an affidavit, stated a great deal of matter which was not arranged in a chronological order. The property in dispute is situated in Chimna Butcher Street, near the Null Bazaar or Erskine Road markets. The first date mentioned in the plaint is the 12th March 1866, the date of a notice published in the *Government Gazette*, containing a declaration under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 that the Government ground aforesaid was required for public purposes, and then describing that the ground so wanted was the property in dispute. The next date was the 3rd February 1868, the date of a notification containing a similar declaration, and this also referring to the ground in dispute. The next date is the 7th June 1863, being the date of a Gujerati contract between the plaintiff and Hajee Ali Mahomed. In that contract there was acknowledged a sum of Rs. 42,000, that is, Rs. 5,000 in hand, the sum of Rs. 35,000 to be paid upon the execution of the English deed of conveyance, and the further sum of Rs. 50, the balance, to be paid at the time of the signing of the deed at the attorney's office. The title-deeds were properly conveyed. On the 17th and 21st July, the plaintiff made two applications to the Collector of Bombay for leave to rebuild a number of sheds on the property. On the 26th July 1869 the Collector answered that an annual rent of six pies per square yard was levied upon the land, and that it was resumable at the pleasure of Government without payment of compensation. At this time, July 1869, the plaintiff had already asked and obtained from Hajee Mahomed, when the Collector stated that the land was resumable at the pleasure of Government. Having been unsuccessful with the Collector, the plaintiff on the 5th August 1869 wrote to the Municipal Commissioner, enquiring whether the land was still required for a public purpose, and whether the letter of the 15th September 1869, asking for a reply to the preceding one. On the 25th September 1869 the Municipal Commissioner, in acknowledging the receipt of those letters, said that "the land referred to is not required for a public purpose." The next document was that of the 6th January 1870, being the indenture of conveyance from Hajee Ali Mahomed to the plaintiff. From the time of the conveyance to the 25th November 1870 nothing seems to have been done. Before that date, that is, on the 24th November, the plaintiff's buildings were entirely destroyed by fire, and on the next day he writes an application to Mr. Crawford, Deputy Executive Engineer for the Municipality, giving notice, under section 158 of Act II. of 1865, of his intention to rebuild his chawl. No plans were sent with the application, and plaintiff stated that, should any ground be required for the improvement of the street, he agreed to give it up, so that, although the Municipal Commissioner had said that land was not required for a public purpose, still plaintiff, in his formal application, agreed to give up his ground for the improvement of the street. The application was sent to the Health Officer, who made a minute, which, however, Mr. Green said, was not material here. On the 30th November 1870 Mr. Walton returned the application to the plaintiff, with certain stamps and resubmit them. They were resubmitted with the stamps. On the 12th December 1870 the Deputy Executive Engineer wrote to the plaintiff that the permission to rebuild your chawls at Chimna Butcher Street cannot be granted you, since the property is required for public purposes." It was quite possible, said the learned counsel, that; although on the 25th September 1869, the Municipal Commissioner wrote that the ground was not required for public purposes, it might be so required on the 12th December 1870, more than a year afterwards.

The Judge—What power has the Municipal Commissioner to refuse? Can he refuse permission to rebuild? My impression is that he cannot absolutely refuse permission, though he may point out that it must be done in a particular way.

Mr. Green said he was going to refer to the sections of the Act. On the 20th December 1870 the plaintiff wrote to ask the Commissioner to reconsider his decision, stating that, under section 161 of the Act, he was entitled to proceed to rebuild the chawl, the time for the Commissioner to express his disapproval of the plans having long since expired. On the 1st February 1871 plaintiff writes again, drawing attention to his letter of the 20th December. On the 6th February 1871, the Deputy Executive Engineer writes to the plaintiff—"I cannot bring the matter before the Commissioner unless you make some specific proposal." On the following day plaintiff writes—"I am willing to erect upon the ground a bazaar, market, or range of buildings capable of being let in small shops or stands, in any form the Commissioner may desire." On the 21st February 1871 the Deputy Executive Engineer writes that "the Commissioner declines to alter his original refusal." Next month, namely, on the 19th March 1871, plaintiff rebuilt his chawl or part thereof, to prevent which the Police finished one chawl, and nearly finished another in one day and one night. On the 20th March 1871 the Municipal Commissioner, considering that the arm of the Court could not be stretched out in time to prevent the rebuilding, invoked that of the police; and the Deputy Executive Engineer, by order of the Commissioner, wrote to the Commissioner of Police, asking his aid to stop the rebuilding. The same day Mr. Souter forwarded the letter to Mr. Brown, superintendent of police, to carry out the order of the Municipal Commissioner. On the 21st March 1871 plaintiff went before a magistrate of police and laid an information against Superintendent Brown for assault, criminal trespass, and aiding and abetting the same. On Superintendent Brown producing the order, which was countersigned by Mr. Souter, the charge was either withdrawn or nothing further was done upon it. The same day the Commissioner wrote to the plaintiff a letter expressing his intention to exercise the powers vested in him by section 131; but the plaintiff says he did not receive it until some days afterwards. On the 4th April 1871 plaintiff's solicitors wrote a notice to the defendant of his intention to file a suit for damages. The plaintiff states that his letter was sent before the receipt of a letter from the Collector, requiring him to vacate the land and remove all the materials within one month. On the 6th April, plaintiff's solicitors answer the Collector's letter, and say that their client will not deliver up possession unless full compensation be made to him, and that he will defend any proceedings which the Government may take to reject the claim. They add—"As illegal attempts, under the pretence of proceedings under the Municipal Act, have already been made to oust our client from the premises, we beg to give you notice that any person adopting force or other illegal means to eject our client from these premises will be prosecuted criminally." These were all the dates of the correspondence connected with this matter.

THE PLAINT.

1st.—This action is brought to recover from the above named defendant the sum of Rs. 30,000 for the plaintiff's damages caused or occasioned by the actings and defaults of the defendant hereinafter set forth. 2nd.—At and before the several times of the publication of the Government notifications in paragraph five of this plaint mentioned and of the purchase by the plaintiff in paragraph four of the same mentioned, the defendant was and hath ever since the same time respectively continued to be the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, duly elected and authorized and empowered by virtue of his office as such Commissioner to do and suffer all such acts, matters and things in the name of such office and upon the behalf or for the behoof of the Bombay Government, as under which he holds the said office as by law from time to time appointed, and specially such acts, matters and things as concern the regulation of erection of buildings within the said town and the maintenance thereof and the notifying of every such regulation to all parties concerned, and the recording and registering of the premises respectively upon the part or for the behoof of the aforesaid Government and the Municipality of the said town respectively. 3rd.—During the last thirty years and upwards the plaintiff and those persons who preceded him in that regard or from or through whom at the time of the committing of the grievances hereinafter mentioned he claimed as he still doth claim to be the purchaser of the hereditaments in paragraph four of this plaint described had been in the continuous and undisturbed occupation or possession of the same (save only so far as the said possession hath in the case hereinafter set forth of the plaintiff himself been interrupted or broken by the wrongful actings or doings hereinafter stated of the defendant), for which, among other grievances, this suit is brought; and during the whole of the time aforesaid the heritable free-hold interest at law in the premises was and is (as the plaintiff being so advised doth believe and admit) vested at first (that is to say, down to the year 1858 or thereabouts) in the late East India Company in trust for the Crown and ever since the determination of the Company's title in Her Majesty herself for the purposes of Government. But until the publication in the Government Gazette of the notifications hereinafter in this paragraph and also in paragraph five of this plaint respectively mentioned, the Governments as well of the said Company as of Her Majesty had not any intention to enforcing legal rights belonging to the said title or otherwise incident but allowed or encouraged the said occupiers or possessors respectively to erect buildings and execute other improvements upon the premises. Insomuch that at the respective times of the said notifications the same had at the expense of the said occupiers or possessors become from time to time greatly and progressively improved in condition and value, and amongst other such improvements the buildings in paragraph four of this plaint also mentioned and which had been theretofore so erected as aforesaid were at the time of the second in date of the said two notifications standing and being upon the same, and then were and now are of great value, and all the rents and profits of the premises were during the whole of the said occupation or possession respectively they had ever been received and enjoyed to the knowledge of the said Government by the occupiers or possessors aforesaid for the time being, and not only without any apprehension upon their part that the said Government would either refuse to enfranchise the premises in their favour or resume the same without full and equitable compensation for their said rights of occupation or possession and the value of their aforesaid improvements. But on the contrary with the express and specific assurance given upon the part of the said Government more than three years before the purchase thereof by the plaintiff next hereinafter in paragraph four aforesaid mentioned to the effect that if the premises should (as was then proposed by the said Government but not afterwards persisted in) be required by the said Government for a public purpose within the meaning of the Indian Act VI. of 1857 at that time in force), to wit, for the enlargement of the Null Bazaar or Erskine Road markets therein specified, the same should and would be taken at the public expense only, that is to say according to the provisions of the said Act. And as evidence of the truth of this averment the plaintiff relies upon the Government notification bearing date the 12th day of March 1866 and published by the said Government of and concerning and with direct reference unto the premises in their *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th day of the same month and year as by the copy whereof, marked A, hereunto annexed will appear. 4th.—In the month of June 1869 Hajee Ali Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, a Memon inhabitant of Bombay, was the owner and occupier or possessor for the time being of the said hereditaments under the said Government and all the aforesaid rights and equities in respect of such occupation or possession and improvements were vested in him alone. And the same being in him so vested upon the 7th day of June in the year 1869 sold by him to the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 42,000, that is to say, the sum of Rs. 5,000 paid in hand, the further sum of Rs. 35,500 to be paid upon the execution of the English deed of conveyance hereinafter mentioned and the further sum of Rs. 500 (being the balance of the said purchase money) to be paid upon the transfer of the premises being entered in the books respectively of the Collectors of Land Revenue and Municipal Assessment, and thereupon the said first instalment of Rs. 5,000 being then received from the plaintiff by the said Hajee Ali Mahomed Hajee Ahmed as such vendor as aforesaid he made and executed unto the plaintiff the Goojrati sale or bargain and sale (certified copy of which with a copy of its private translation, marked A A, is hereunto annexed, and whereunto the plaintiff craves leave for brevity's sake to refer as containing the particulars of their said contract, and amongst others the true description of the lands, buildings, and premises aforesaid as they were at the time of the making of the said purchase by the plaintiff and the other conditions of the said Goojrati paper as to advertising the said sale and handing the batakí in respect of it, and as to the transfer of entries aforesaid and execution of the said English deed and the registration thereof (and of which said deed a copy, marked B, is hereunto annexed, having been made by the said vendor on or about the 6th day of January 1870, the plaintiff upon that day relying for his indemnity in that behalf as well upon the aforesaid equities of tenure subsisting between himself or those in whose said estate and interest he became the purchaser as upon the substantial recognition upon the several occasions that is to say, first at the time specified in paragraph three of this plaint, and secondly again then recently given to the same equities and rights by the defendant at the time and in the manner hereinafter in paragraph five of this plaint set forth, and also upon the matters set forth in paragraph six of the same paint over unto his said vendor the sum of Rs. 37,000, being the whole of the then unpaid residue of the said purchase money, and was thereupon admitted into the occupation or possession of the premises and the receipt and enjoyment of the rents, issues and profits thereof by the vendor aforesaid). 5th.—In the meantime, that is to say, the Collector of Land Revenue for the Town and Island of Bombay aforesaid, in answer to an application for leave to purchase the freehold thereof, by direction of the Government and by twenty-first days of the same month (and copies whereof, marked C and D respectively, are hereunto annexed) caused to be sent to the plaintiff's attorneys the letter of the 26th day of July 1869, and therein referred to another Government notification which, it appeared, had been dated the 3rd day of February 1868, and to have been published in the Bombay *Government Gazette* of the sixth day of the same month and year (copies, marked E and F, of which letter and notification are hereunto annexed) and thereby the plaintiff and his said attorneys for the first time became aware that the premises including the buildings aforesaid were and had ever since the date of the first notification been required to be taken by the said Government for some public purpose not named or described, but which he conceives to have been some other public purpose than that which was specified in the said first mentioned notification of the 12th day of March 1866, which had so long been abandoned, but still under the provisions of the same Act, VI of 1857, and declaring likewise as in the former case the meaning of the said Government to be that the premises were to be so taken at the public expense and not otherwise than according to the provisions of the said Act of the Indian Legislature, and the said letter further declared to the effect that by reason of the same being so required and declared to be taken no proposal for making the same free-hold could then be entertained. But no other objection was taken to the plaintiff's aforesaid application for enfranchisement of title, and he is also advised and submits that by the terms of the said notification and by the said letter the aforesaid rights and equities constituting his said title were substantially and in effect recognised at that time by the said Government and in such sort as to estop said Collector and also the defendant from ever calling the same in question. 6th.—Ten days afterwards (to wit, on the 17th day of July) he believe and in fact believing that the said Government had already abandoned their alleged intention to proceed whether according to their notification last aforesaid or to their first mentioned notification caused his then solicitors to write and send to the defendant the letters dated the 5th day of August and 15th day of September 1869 respectively (copies whereof respectively, marked G and G 2, are hereunto annexed) enquiring touching their said intention, whereunto the defendant by letter of the 7th day of September 1869 (a copy whereof, marked H, is into annexed) replied that the said letters had been sent to solicitors to the Municipality, and that was and is) that the premises were not required for any public purpose whatsoever by the said Government and thereby as the plaintiff is advised submits said Government upon whose behalf the defendant as then acting or assuming to act and to bind themselves by so signifying the aforesaid abandonment of the said intention were in fact so bound and ought to be deemed to have thereby altogether abandoned and relinquished their last mentioned declaration and notification, and that this at all events was the view which the Government themselves then and ever afterwards entertained of their own position at that time, plaintiff craves leave to show by referring to the letter of the Collector of Bombay, dated the 23rd day of April last, and written long after the commission of the grievances for which this suit is brought (and a copy whereof, marked I is hereunto annexed), and by reason of the last-mentioned notification of abandonment or withdrawal of the said only hitherto as at that time existing in the law to his said proposal (and this so shortly after the making of his said contract of purchase), the plaintiff then became and was fully encouraged to go on (and so in fact he did rely) upon his being thenceforth able to obtain the sanction of the said proposal to enfranchise his said title, and also to obtain ere long the recognition by the same Government of the rights and equities so constituting, as aforesaid, his said title, and that the same once the same should have been at law made perfect by the execution of the English deed in paragraph 4 of his plaint mentioned, and then in due course of preparation for execution by him and his said vendor. 7th.—It was not until more than fourteen months after the date of the said last-mentioned notice of abandonment or withdrawal, and nearly a year after the completion of the payment of the said purchase money and the execution of the said English deed and the notice given by the said vendor to the plaintiff thereof that the said Government or any one of an intention to take the purchased premises for any public purpose. That is to say, on or about the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy (being the day of the application for leave hereinafter in paragraph 8 of this plaint set forth), caused the Deputy Executive Engineer to his Municipality by letter of that date (a copy whereof, marked J, is hereunto annexed) to inform the plaintiff that the premises were required for public purposes, that is to say, the purposes not of the said Government, but of the said Municipality merely, notwithstanding that he, the defendant, had no power to compel any expropriation of any of the lands purchased premises for such mere municipal purposes, except by proceeding in manner and form by the local Acts for constituting and regulating the said Municipality in that behalf provided, but none of the which proceedings had been then (nor in fact have been up to this present since then) taken by him in any such behalf. And on the contrary the plaintiff submits that the effect of the whole of the correspondence upon that subject (copies whereof marked K, L, M, N, and O, are also hereunto annexed), and dated respectively the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the first, sixth, seventh, and twenty-first days of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, is to show that the defendant had then in view not the acquisition of land for any public purposes, but the coercing the plaintiff into the acceptance of new conditions of title of such kind in respect of his said building application. And at all events the said letter (whereof exhibit J is a copy), bearing date the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, but not delivered until after the making and service of and sending forth of his notice of this action, dated the following day (and a copy whereof, marked P, is hereunto annexed), was and is the first intimation ever received by him of any intention upon the part of the said Government to take the purchased premises, save only and except their said abandoned or withdrawn notification of the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the defendant's said retracted letter of the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. 8th.—Nevertheless, upon pretence of such requirement as in the said exhibit J is alleged, the defendant then and from thenceforth absolutely refused to approve of the reasonable application shortly theretofore made to the proper officer of the defendant as such Municipal Commissioner for leave to rebuild the said buildings standing upon and forming part of the said purchased premises and which a few days before, that is to say, in or about the month of November now last past, had been burnt by accidental fire, albeit the said officer and the defendant generally had at first favorably entertained the said application, and (but for the defendant's opposition) would have obtained the sanction of that department to the same as appears by the correspondence between them, dated respectively the 25th, 28th, and 30th days of November 1870 (copies whereof marked respectively Q, R, and S, are hereunto annexed), as also by the said exhibit J of the twelfth day of December in the same year, and the remaining correspondence concerning the same, whereof the said exhibits K to O, both inclusive, are copies. 9th.—Considerable pecuniary loss having been occasioned unto the plaintiff by the said unreasonable and malicious refusal of his said last-mentioned application, and by the consequences of such refusal the plaintiff, and although the full legal period within which and no further he was bound to abide the approval or disapproval of the building plans which he had for the purposes aforesaid laid before the defendant as such Municipal Commissioner was then long elapsed Nevertheless, in order to afford to the defendant, and also to the said Government ample time for the giving or publishing (if so intended) of any notice of intention to purchase the purchased premises or any of them which they might respectively desire to take or purchase, did not, until the nineteenth day of March now last past, begin to rebuild his said destroyed premises, and he then in fact did begin to rebuild the same, and was, as he submits, then fully justified at law, and also in equity and good conscience in doing the premises being utterly unremunerative and deteriorating every day, and no intimation of the intention either of the defendant or of the Government in that behalf having been made unto him since the date of the said exhibit O. Nevertheless, upon the following day, that is to say, the twentieth day of March now last past, by which time his work-people had made very considerable progress with the said rebuilding (and, too, in such bonfide manner with the plans of the same which he had in manner aforesaid submitted to the proper officer along with the said letter, the exhibit O, upon the twenty-fifth day of November then last preceding), one Mr. Brown, police superintendent of Bombay, and a body of his police thereunto ordered by the defendant (of whose written order in that behalf a copy, marked T, is hereunto annexed), forcibly entered upon the premises, and without showing the said precedent or any other written order or warrant, stopped the said rebuilding works by force, and expelled them, the said work-people, which works have ever since continued to be stopped by the said police who are still in possession. And nevertheless upon the day next following the defendant caused to be served upon the plaintiff a letter or notice dated the twenty-first day of March 1871 (a copy whereof, and also a copy of the reply thereto of the twenty-fifth day of March last, and marked U and V respectively, are also hereunto annexed), thereby unfairly alleging (amongst others) to the effect that the said buildings were encroachments upon the street or way, or otherwise out of their proper line, whereas the same were being built upon exactly the same plan and line as those which had been in manner aforesaid destroyed by fire, and to which or to the line whereof no such exception or objection had or could ever have been taken by the defendant or by any one, but which facts the defendant in his letter or notice entirely and deliberately ignored for the purpose of giving colour to whatsoever defence of his said malicious and unlawful acts he might be required to make at the suit of the plaintiff (as the latter doth verily believe), Howbeit by the same letter or notice the defendant did in effect acknowledge him, the plaintiff, to be (as in fact he then was and still is) the owner of the premises, and as such owner entitled to receive the full statutory compensation for any damage which might be wrought or occasioned to the premises by the setting back the line of the said buildings in compliance with the terms of the said letter or notice, and in fact expressly thereby undertook to pay unto him, the plaintiff, the full amount of such compensation. 10th.—Upon the same twenty-first day of March the plaintiff preferred, before the proper magistrate here, upon oath his information (a copy whereof, marked W, is hereunto annexed), charging the said police superintendent with assault, criminal trespass, and force, and thereupon, and in respect of the premises, but upon the investigation of the said charge it for the first time appearing that the said superintendent, a subordinate of the defendant, had in fact been furnished by him with the said order, of which to exhibit T is a copy, before the making of the said forcible entry and the commission of the said offences, and in order to encourage the said superintendent in the prosecution of his intentions in that behalf the plaintiff withdrew the said criminal information by permission of the said magistrate, and (being advised that his proper remedy was in this honourable Court in its ordinary Civil Jurisdiction) caused his present solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, to write and send unto the defendant the cautionary notice of action, bearing date the fourth day of April last, which was received by him on or about the date thereof, and a copy whereof, marked P, is hereunto annexed. 11th.—No reply has been received from the defendant or any one on his behalf to the said letter of the twenty-fifth day of March last, and the only reply received from him to the said last-mentioned letter of the fourth day of April last is contained in a letter of the twenty-fifth day of the same month from the defendant's solicitors (a copy whereof, marked X, is hereunto annexed) 12th.—The plaintiff is advised and submits that having been restrained and incurred very heavy damages in the premises by reason of the aforesaid wrongful and malicious actings, doings, and defaults of the defendant in the premises, he is entitled to recover the said damages from the defendant in this action, whether the said Government do or doth not doth not approve of or ratify his said actings, doings, or defaults, or whether the said Government be or be not responsible for the same grievances respectively. 13th.—In particular the plaintiff is so advised and doth so submit in respect of the unlawful proceedings aforesaid of the defendant in order to obstruct and discourage the plaintiff in his just and meritorious endeavours to obtain the freehold of and in the purchased premises and in respect of the unauthorised and untruthful representations of the defendant with regard to the same, and also in respect of the defendant's unlawful and injurious refusals of the leave or sanction to rebuild, and of the insufficient and untruthful grounds of the aforesaid of the defendant for such refusals. And lastly, in respect of the said forcible entry and retainer of possession and other the torts and grievances in paragraphs nine and ten of this plaint set forth; and the plaintiff is further advised and submits that inasmuch as he is fully prepared to defend any suit or action which the said Government may venture to bring against him to recover the premises, and had so informed the said Government by letter of the sixth day of April last (a copy whereof, marked Y, is hereunto annexed) in reply to the Collector's said letter of the 3rd day of the same month (and which letter, as this writ is a copy), it is neither needful nor becoming for the defendant or his police or other agents to intermeddle with the matter, or to disturb the plaintiff in his rights and equities aforesaid, or in the enjoyment thereof by reason whereof he doth therefore ought to be restrained from so doing or continuing so to do by the order and injunction of this honourable Court. 14th.—He claims for his said damages the sum of Rs. 30,000, and he prays as follows:—(a) That he may be declared to be entitled as against the defendant to the peaceful possession and enjoyment of the purchased premises and of all his, the plaintiff's, rights and equities into or out of the same; and that the defendant be restrained and directed to cease all his aforesaid and to yield it up to the plaintiff forthwith. (b) That the defendant, his subordinate officers, agents, and servants be restrained by the order and injunction of this honourable Court from continuing or remaining or allowing any other person or persons under their control or authority respectively from continuing or remaining in the possession or occupation or resuming or relating the possession or occupation of the purchased premises respectively, or from preventing or impeding the said rebuilding by the defendant of the destroyed portion thereof, or the aforesaid works of the plaintiff in or towards such rebuilding without the order or sanction of this honourable Court being first had and obtained in that behalf. (c) That the defendant be ordered and decreed to pay unto the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 30,000 (or such other sum as the Court shall direct) as and for his damages sustained or incurred in the premises through the wrongful actings, doings, and defaults aforesaid of the defendant, and also the costs of this suit. (d) And that the plaintiff may have such further relief in the premises as the nature of his case may be found by this honourable Court to require.

Mr. Green next read the affidavits.

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY'S AFFIDAVIT.

I, Chubildas Lullobhoy of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the plaintiff above named, solemnly affirm and say as follows:—First.—That this action has been brought by me against the defendant aforenamed for recovering damages sustained by me by reason of the wrongful acts and defaults of the defendant under the circumstances and in the manner in the plaint at length mentioned, to which for brevity's sake I crave leave to refer in respect of the ground and walls of Bombay belonging to me in Chimna Butcher Street. I say that the allegations of fact made in the said plaint are true, and that up to the time of swearing this my affidavit, I have been prevented continuing the building of my said chawls by certain police sepoys acting, as I believe, under the orders of the said defendant. Third.—That the said chawls are in an incomplete state, and I say that owing to the setting in of the monsoon great injury will ensue unless the said chawls are completed and put in a proper state which I am prevented from doing for the reasons aforesaid.

MR. CRAWFORD'S AFFIDAVIT.

I, Arthur Travers Crawford, Esq. of Bombay, the defendant abovenamed, make oath and say as follows:—1st.—I have read the copies of plaint filed in this cause and the exhibits thereunto annexed, and of the affidavit of the plaintiff filed herein on the 8th June, instant, and of the rule nisi mentioned and therein dated 2nd.—With regard to the said only hitherto as at that time existing in the law to his said proposal (and this so shortly after the making of his said contract of purchase), the plaintiff then became and was fully encouraged to go on (and so in fact he did rely) upon his being thenceforth able to obtain the sanction of the said proposal to enfranchise his said title, and also to obtain ere long the recognition by the same Government of the rights and equities so constituting, as aforesaid, his said title, and that the same once the same should have been at law made perfect by the execution of the English deed in paragraph 4 of his plaint mentioned, and then in due course of preparation for execution by him and his said vendor. 7th.—It was not until more than fourteen months after the date of the said last-mentioned notice of abandonment or withdrawal, and nearly a year after the completion of the payment of the said purchase money and the execution of the said English deed and the notice given by the said vendor to the plaintiff thereof that the said Government or any one of an intention to take the purchased premises for any public purpose. That is to say, on or about the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy (being the day of the application for leave hereinafter in paragraph 8 of this plaint set forth), caused the Deputy Executive Engineer to his Municipality by letter of that date (a copy whereof, marked J, is hereunto annexed) to inform the plaintiff that the premises were required for public purposes, that is to say, the purposes not of the said Government, but of the said Municipality merely, notwithstanding that he, the defendant, had no power to compel any expropriation of any of the lands purchased premises for such mere municipal purposes, except by proceeding in manner and form by the local Acts for constituting and regulating the said Municipality in that behalf provided, but none of the which proceedings had been then (nor in fact have been up to this present since then) taken by him in any such behalf. And on the contrary the plaintiff submits that the effect of the whole of the correspondence upon that subject (copies whereof marked K, L, M, N, and O, are also hereunto annexed), and dated respectively the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the first, sixth, seventh, and twenty-first days of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, is to show that the defendant had then in view not the acquisition of land for any public purposes, but the coercing the plaintiff into the acceptance of new conditions of title of such kind in respect of his said building application. And at all events the said letter (whereof exhibit J is a copy), bearing date the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, but not delivered until after the making and service of and sending forth of his notice of this action, dated the following day (and a copy whereof, marked P, is hereunto annexed), was and is the first intimation ever received by him of any intention upon the part of the said Government to take the purchased premises, save only and except their said abandoned or withdrawn notification of the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the defendant's said retracted letter of the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. 8th.—Nevertheless, upon pretence of such requirement as in the said exhibit J is alleged, the defendant then and from thenceforth absolutely refused to approve of the reasonable application shortly theretofore made to the proper officer of the defendant as such Municipal Commissioner for leave to rebuild the said buildings standing upon and forming part of the said purchased premises and which a few days before, that is to say, in or about the month of November now last past, had been burnt by accidental fire, albeit the said officer and the defendant generally had at first favorably entertained the said application, and (but for the defendant's opposition) would have obtained the sanction of that department to the same as appears by the correspondence between them, dated respectively the 25th, 28th, and 30th days of November 1870 (copies whereof marked respectively Q, R, and S, are hereunto annexed), as also by the said exhibit J of the twelfth day of December in the same year, and the remaining correspondence concerning the same, where

THE CALCUTTA REPORTERS.

(Daily Examiner.)

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* has it that the local reporters, in their rendering of Mr. Justice Phear's speech at the Dalhousie Anniversary meeting, made that learned judge say that "he strongly objected to native gentlemen visiting their wives in the dark, and that he hoped there would soon be a marked improvement in that respect!" That was too bad of the reporters, who, however, are often badly placed for hearing, and moreover often find that those who should assist them to information are not too ready to do so. The reporters, however, are not a whit too willing to assist each other, and, sometimes, ready enough to do the other thing. When the *Harkaru* was in existence the reporters of that journal and of the *Englishman* sat next chairs, one day, in the Insolvent Court. A testy old gentleman came up to obtain a final discharge for his estate—not his personal estate the reader will please note—and spoke so mumblingly that his answer to one of the two or three questions put to him did not catch the ear of the *Harkaru's* reporter.

"What's that?—what profession did he say he was?" asked the latter of the *Englishman's* stenographic representative.

"Hairdresser and shampooer," was the grave reply of that representative without changing a muscle.

And accordingly it appeared in the *Harkaru* of the following morning that *Mr. ——, Hair-dresser and Shampooer*, obtained his final discharge!

Now Mr. —— had been principal in one of the great firms of the city which had just then come to grief, and being a very irritable man, at 11 o'clock that morning made a noise in the *Harkaru* Editor's room that might almost have been heard in Dalhousie Square!

SETTLERS INVITED TO THE JOUDHPORE STATE.

THE English and Gordu journal, the *Aligurh Institute Gazette*, publishes a notification by the Nawab Murdan Ali Khan, the Dewan of the Maharajah of Joudhpore, inviting merchants, traders, and settlers of every description to that State, where, they are assured, the most liberal encouragement on the part of the native Government awaits them. The notification especially regrets that in spite of the great facilities the Maharajah has always provided for tradesmen, merchants, and bankers, and while merchants and *mahajans* from other parts of India have been induced by the facilities offered to settle in the territories of the Raj, many of the Rajah's own subjects have abandoned their native province for foreign Indian towns and cities, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad, &c. Out of his great love for his subjects, and sorrow for their exile, the Rajah informs all such exiles wherever they may be residing, and for whatever reason they may have abandoned their native country, that if any of them are willing to return to their ancient homes in the territories of Joudhpore he will welcome them back with pleasure. They will be at liberty to purchase landed property, build edifices, plant gardens and orchards, perform religious ceremonies, keep fine conveyances, and live in comfort and honour. They will be able to reclaim and take possession of such property as they may have left behind them, when leaving Joudhpore, or purchase other property, establish banking houses, and carry on dealings, or take leases of khalsa villages from the durbar for periods extending from one to five years. Those who have settled in foreign countries and do not wish to abandon the place of their adoption, but would still like to revisit their old homes, to see their relatives, or seek alliances for their children, may come and—go again whenever they please.

Nevertheless, the Maharajah will not get the Marwaries back in a hurry. They know well that their native country has not and never can have as great a trade as the presidency towns in which they have settled; and as to returning to spend or invest their gains that they will regard as out of the question until Joudhpore shall have got a better ruler.—*Daily Examiner.*

OFFICERING ACCORDING TO COMMON SENSE.

(Pioneer.)

SOME of the Madras papers appear disposed to resuscitate the old complaint about the inefficiency of what they will persist in calling the irregular system, by way of moral on the late misbehaviour of one of the Madras regiments. This would not have happened, they say, if the old bond of union between officers and men had not been broken up and all permanency in the regimental system removed. Not to mention that this fine old regimental system was in full force in the Bengal army when the mutiny broke out; we may remind those who harp on this idea that the system contemplated as one of its regular features that the commanding officer should always come from another regiment on promotion, and the cases were probably even rarer than they are now of his having risen in the regiment he commanded. Then, all the officers on staff employ, who were sent back to regimental duty when the corps took the field, were as a rule strangers to the men, and, what was worse still, strangers to military duty of all kinds; in fact, an invasion of outsiders used to take place just as the time when it was most important that the regiment should be governed by its acquainted officers; and these interlopers coming in according to regimental standing, completely altered the position of their less fortunate brethren who had not been absent on staff employ, often to the extent of supers ding the juniors in the command of companies. It would indeed be difficult to conceive a worse organisation for taking the field than that which used to be exhibited in a native regiment containing many officers on staff employ, summoned hastily to rejoin, and who in many cases entered on their enforced duties without zeal, and returned to their proper business at the first possible opportunity. It is true that the evil was not so strongly manifested in the Madras army, where the proportion of staff absentees was much smaller than was usual in Bengal, and because moreover it had not for many years been seriously engaged; and it must also be admitted that the constant transfer of officers from one regiment to another is a very objectionable feature of the new system. But even with this disadvantage its superiority to the obsolete unmethodical system which it replaced appears altogether incontestable.

Another point on which the *laudatores temporis acti*, who represent public opinion in the South of India, have been wont to lay great stress—the paucity of officers with regiments under the new system—receives an altogether new aspect under the change which military opinions appear to be now undergoing in Europe. We may observe indeed that it is exceedingly questionable whether in fact this reduction of officers has really taken place. The complement of officers consists now at any rate of seven effectives, and we doubt if—youngsters learning their drill omitted—regiments in former days, at least in Bengal, could usually show a larger effective number. But however that may be, the point really at issue is not as to comparative number, but whether according to the military ideas now becoming dominant, seven officers for every weak battalion are not sufficient. The cry at home now is that the British army is over-officered; all the continental armies appear to be busy reducing their establishment of officers, and bringing them down to the Prussian standard, and it appears certain the British army will soon follow suit. Now, compared with that standard our complement is a liberal one, that is, supposing that the native officers are really selected for efficiency and are not merely worn-out privates with their shoteses stuffed into tight pantaloons. Certainly no one can deny that there is a superfluity of mounted officers. That has always been admitted by every one who has given the matter a thought, and it is at least worthy of consideration whether the present opportunity should not be taken, when public attention is directed to questions of military organization, and affairs ripe for change, to recast our present clumsy arrangements. It was never intended that there should be seven mounted officers; the thing came about, accidentally, and Lord Sandhurst was too inattentive to matters of army organization to alter it. But if we start by fixing a proper unit of regimental organisation, and work upwards, the proper disposition of all the other officers is readily arrived at. It may be laid down as an axiom that the present skeleton company is obsolete, and that battalion lines must be broken up in to shorter and more handy ones; and with these points determined it naturally follows that our present native battalion should be divided into four companies, each with a European officer at its head. Here, then, with the commandant and adjutant we have six officers provided for. The seventh should be a supernumerary, attached for the time to any company, and learning his drill in the proper place for doing so, at the head of a section, instead of riding about, doing nothing, on horseback. A quarter-master is an anachronism in these days; it is not desirable that one of the junior officers should be taking up points like a field officer, when his seniors are marching after it, and there is certainly not sufficient work to employ a quarter-master in a native battalion. Such duties as he has to perform may well be done by the adjutant, whose functions would be considerably reduced when the whole business of companies is taken by their commanding officers.

These company leaders would be mounted when the battalion is manœuvring by independent companies; when it is working as a single body under the commandant of the regiment they would take their places on foot at the head of their respective companies. There is no place under the proposed system, any more than there is actually at present, for a second in command, except that the next senior officer would, of course succeed to the command of the regiment in the absence of the commandant. The Prussian system does not recognize any intermediate link between the commanding officer of the battalion and the captain of the company, for should there be here; on parade the commander and the adjutant are the only mounted officers for a battalion of thousand strong, yet no one will say that Prussian troops fail in precision of parade movement, while the subordinate element is as quite as prominent with them as in our British battalions. Of course there is no reason why the four company officers should not receive different rates of pay according to seniority, after the present fashion. The number of native officers would continue to be six even as at present, each in charge of one of the four sections of a company. This is the sort of organisation for our native army which seems to be indicated as proper by the present development of military ideas, while it presents the advantage of being capable of adaptation from existing conditions with a minimum of disturbance. We recommend the matter to the attentive consideration of the military authorities.

THE COMMUNIST OUTBREAK A "CONGENIOUS MENTAL ALIENATION."

M. FRANCISQUE SARCEY reports in the *Gaulois* a conversation he has had with "an illustrious physician who had left Paris for a few hours, and was about to return," and who expressed the opinion that one of the chief causes of the terrible scenes which accompanied the final suppression of the Communist outbreak was "a contagious mental alienation." The minds of the Parisians, he said, were gradually unhinged by the privations of the siege. The revolt of the 18th of March gave the last blow to brains which were already shaken; and at length the greater part of the population went raving mad. "This epidemical insanity is one of the most surprising cases that physiologists have ever witnessed. . . . You are astonished at seeing women, young girls, and children throw petroleum and lighted matches into private houses. This fanaticism is attributed to their having been paid ten francs a day for their horrible work. Can anything be more improbable than that they should expose themselves out of mere thoughtlessness to the almost certain prospect of being shot down by our troops for such a miserable sum? They were simply under the epidemical influence of the mania of incendiarism. . . . They acted under a hallucination which is as incontestable as it is difficult to understand and explain. This is not the first time that a whole population, attacked by a sort of vertigo, ran about with torches and set fire to everything in their way. The records of the middle ages are full of similar examples. . . . Women are under such circumstances fiercer and more reckless than men. This is because their nervous system is more developed, their brains are weaker, and their sensibilities more acute than those of the stronger sex; and they are consequently far more dangerous and do much more harm. . . . None of them knew exactly what they were fighting for; they were possessed by one of the various forms of the religious maniac—that which impelled the Jansenists to torture themselves, with a strange delight in pain of the acutest kind. . . . The men who threw themselves on the bayonets of the soldiers in a paroxysm of passion were seen ten minutes after utterly prostrate and begging for mercy. They were no more cowards in the last state than they were heroes in the first; they were simply madmen. . . . Look at the citizens who did not take part in the insurrection; they are immovable and stupid. Like men struck with paralysis. Yet they have on many occasions given proofs of uncommon vigour and courage; but the air of Paris is at this moment poisoned by deleterious miasmata which make some people furious madmen and others helpless idiots. I have seen the strongest intellects stagger under this pernicious influence, and I have myself frequently felt as if my reason were going."

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER.

(Before the Lord CHIEF JUSTICE and a Special Jury.)

ON May 20th, after the examination of one witness, the claimant was put into the witness box, and we take the following report of his statement from the *Times*. The claimant spoke in a hoarse tone of voice, occasioned, he said, by a severe cold. His tone of voice was very low, and he dropped it at the end of every sentence. On the whole, it was very difficult to catch his sentences, especially when proper names occurred in the course of his evidence. He was removed to several different places in the court, but with very partial success. In one place the jury could not hear him, in another the Judge could not hear him, and in another he could not be seen by counsel.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that he believed a better arrangement would be made by to-morrow morning.

He was examined by Mr. Giffard, and deposed as follows:—

My name is Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. I lived in Paris when I can first remember anything, in the Rue de Ferme. [It was very difficult from the way in which he pronounced these words to ascertain what was the exact name of the street, but at last the Lord Chief Justice got him to spell it. The same observation applies to the names of the other streets alluded to—"Pyramides" he pronounced "Perramee," &c., but we have endeavoured, as far as possible, to give his evidence *verbatim*.] The first thing I remember in Paris was my sister's death—Alice. My mother was ill after it. My brother Alfred was just born three or four weeks. There was nine or ten years' difference in our ages. Chatillon was my tutor. He used to come to the house. I also went out with him and a boy he used to bring out sometimes. We lived at several places—Rue des Pyramides. I do not know if I can spell it. I would prefer not. I would not say that I cannot; but I do not wish to be lunged at. We amused ourselves in various ways, principally walking about. My father and mother did not keep very much company. When Chatillon first came I was between 9 and 10. He taught me until 1845. I am not sure within a year. He taught me a little. We never paid strict attention to hours. What I meant was I did not like it, and he did not care; so we agreed very well. We walked about the Boulevards and the Tuileries and gardens. I learned nothing from any one else in France. I went with my father and mother to the South of France with post-horses and my father's own carriage. We went to Pau, in the Pyrenees. My father crossed into Spain; we remained at Pau. We went back in the same way and same conveyance. I was from 13 to 15 years old. I went no other trip with my mother. I went to Brittany with my father and Chatillon. We went to Pouic. I had a fall during that journey. I was climbing up some rocks. I received a cut at the back of my head. My tutor was present. We had been bathing in the lake. My tutor was rinsing his drawers out. We were three or four days in Brittany. We met my cousins Bremont. My uncle was Baron Bremont; Edgar Charles. I saw them frequently. There were two sisters, and then there were three more, their cousins; seven in all. The Baron had a house in Rome and at Rheims. The ladies were Lucy and Mary. Charles had a red mark on the side of his face. There was a story in the family about that mark. I used to go to a dancing academy. The nurse took me first. Marie was her name. I remember going to see Constable; he was not always there. We went to the Madeline (*sic*) Church. I remember Mr. Hopkins only on one occasion. This was about 1840 or 1841 or 1842. Before I came to England. My mother was rather angry with him for coming. We went to England in 1845 finally. We had been over occasionally. I never after lived with my father and mother except for a few days. Chatillon went with me to England—once to Tichborne, about two years before 1845. My mother objected to my coming to England in 1845. I came over to attend my uncle Henry's funeral, and they would not let me go back. My father sent me to Stonyhurst. I met at the funeral most or all of his daughters—those that were alive. I saw my uncle Robert, I don't remember all. There were present Mrs. Tichborne, Mrs. Towneley, and Mrs. Greenwood. She was not Mrs. Greenwood then. I think I stayed four or five days; it might have been a week. Thence I went to Stonyhurst. I had a small seton on my shoulder about that time. It was dressed sometimes with one thing, and sometimes another—ivy leaves; probably I might have got them myself. Father Brindle went with me, the priest at Upton—Poole, I should say. My father remained at Upton. I lived at a cottage outside the college, the second from the college buildings, on the left. I was at Stonyhurst not quite three years. A holyday time I went mostly to Tichborne, and once to Burton Constable, at which place I stayed five or six weeks. I remember private theatricals there, held in the long room—the library. I cut a hedge down; it was going to be removed, and I set to work and did it. Talbot allowed me. He was spreading manure on the land. I remember Lambert, a horsedealer. Talbot asked me to go and buy a black mare. I went over and bought it—four to five miles off. I brought her back. We had a few glasses of drink over the purchase. It had a slight effect on me, and also on Lambert. I remember White. I remember being on the road between Hull and Burton Constable. There were some foreign horses, piebalded and skewballed, at Nicholson's. I had gone to look at them. White was there. I do not remember the horse kicking. White mentioned a circumstance I did not remember. I put the wine on the table. The butler was drunk, and when I wanted wine there was none on the table, so I got up and helped myself, and brought the decanter to where I was sitting. I have no doubt I helped some one else. I've no doubt two or three also helped themselves when I put the decanter on the table. I thought one horse was painted, and it turned out he was. I remember going to Preston, but I have been there so often. I remember Alfred having a young pony, Mr. Seymour, of Knowle, gave it him. He was my grandfather, but we always called him Mr. Seymour. I remember going to Wardour on one occasion. I remained a few days. We used to go from Knowle to Wardour to chapel, four or five miles or so. Lord Arundel played the trumpet. I learnt to play the trumpet myself afterwards. Two of the Arundels were at Stonyhurst. Everard was one. He is a clerk in holy orders. I do not remember the other. I visited my uncle Robert at Bath while at Stonyhurst. I met Mr. Biddulph, but not at my uncle's—at the hotel. We afterwards went to my uncle's. My aunt had not sufficient room. It was a very small house. I had two pipes. I do not remember where I got them. I cannot say what became of them. A composition in clay; skull's heads of no value; 2*l.* each or so. My uncle Robert used to ride a horse called Cock Robin. My aunt's name was Rebecca. She was fond of ladies' work; clever at wool work. At Stonyhurst I spoke English by order. I had a nickname. They used to call me Frenchy sometimes. There was Father Seed, Father Maun, two Fathers Cooper, Father Walmsley, the president. A man came from Preston to teach drawing. There were different sets of scholars—philosophers in one class and laity in the other. The college was separated into two; not the building, but the scholars. I was an idle student at Stonyhurst. It's not very pleasant to mention things in a large court. We fished in the river. I believe there was leave given to the college. I know we used to go. We fished with fly. I visited Colonel Townsley. I occasionally paid my father and mother visits. I passed my time principally at Tichborne. I stayed in Grosvenor-street for some time—Henry Seymour's. I stayed there after I had left Stonyhurst. I visited Lady Ann Tichborne at Brompton—the Grove; a very short visit—ten days or a fortnight. It was about 1848. I used to go down and smoke with Cole. I cannot say if he smoked at the same time. At Tichborne I spent my time in fishing, smoking, and shooting. I went into the army in October, 1849. My appointment was in July. I was examined at Sandhurst before my appointment. I studied for my examination in Grosvenor-street. I had a person in to help me to study. No, I used to go to a Professor. At Tichborne I had Mr. George Greenwood. He went to Sandhurst with me. I got a certificate. I have no idea what has become of it. At Tichborne I met a Mr. Baigent. I was intimate with him. He is the son of the Professor of Drawing at the college at Winchester. He taught my cousins, and is well known in the family. I used to draw heads and busts. I remember the lady who has been examined, Miss Brain. I used to see her generally in the green-room at Tichborne. It was known by that name. It was used as Miss Doughty's sitting-room. She used to ride a bay horse. I've seen her ride both gray and bay. I only saw Miss Brain on one visit in 1850. It was the occasion of my majority. I had just run over on colonel's leave. I took over a servant when I joined my regiment. Muston was his name. He was with me two years and a half as my private servant. I first began to drill at Portobello. I have not been in Ireland since my return to this country in 1866. The money for my commission was lent by my mother. I mean my mother lent it out of her own fortune, and charged the Doughty estate. The sergeants who drilled me were, Cairns—Sandy Cairns they called him. There were three brothers, all in the riding school, sergeants at different times. There were others for foot drill, I may remember their names soon. I was a great deal at riding drill. I used to visit in Dublin. Howth Castle was one place. I was there not very often. I went with Mr. MacEvoy, an officer in the Carbineers, to Meath. I met some young ladies. M'Evoy was a captain. I rode to Howth once, and went by boat on the other occasions. The boat capsized just before we landed. My rooms were on the right in the barracks over the stables. Next we went to Cahir. I was taken ill. I thought it was cholera. They said I had eaten a quantity of pudding, and the officers said it was that. At Cahir I was visited by my father; he was alone excepting his valet, William Burdon. He did not stay more than three or four days. He had an object in coming. He wanted to sell Upton. We did not agree on this. Mr. Hopkins came on the same subject. We did not agree. It was after I was 21, in the year 1851. Both visits were in that year. I got my lieutenancy in Cahir. It was in "G" troop. As cornet I was in "A" troop—the first letter of the alphabet "ey," as you call it (witness pronounced it "ah.") Captain Morton's charger had a very hollow back—a "roach" back. He was a chestnut. Captain Morton's father was Morton, of Little Island, Clonmel. He was a clergyman. He had two sons and four daughters; three I knew very well. Captain Morton's name was Samuel; his brother was Villars. Two daughters were married; one was Mrs. Kelly or Kellott; he was known as Dick Kellott. Mr. Morton was very fond of arguing about religion. He knew my religion. He was a protestant clergyman, and a very bigoted one too. I knew Captain Sankey; he was a cousin of Mr. Morton, or some relation. His place is near Clonmel; it is called Feathers. Colonel Jones suggested a horse which would suit me at Killarney, after we returned. I bought it. It was a big chestnut. I bought him for first charger, but he was no good. I left him in England when I went away, in Goswell's care. I told him not to part with the horse if I did not come back for seven years. I stayed at Cahir five to six months in barracks. My room was to the right, on the ground floor, at Portobello, over the stables. I stayed at Clonmel about four months. The troop was there for that time, but I was away at times on duty and leave. Captain Porrell (or Polhill) was on leave to be married, and I had to take charge of his troop. I handed it over to our late adjutant. General Napier was inspecting us. Captain Polhill forgot his word of command. I happened to think of it, and drew them out. I should have given it to him, but I did it fair and honest; but Captain Polhill got reprimanded, and he was not pleased with me. It was after that I was put in "G" troop. I do not remember visiting Lady Barron. Head-quarters were removed from Cahir to Ballincollig. I never was there. We were then ordered for India, and went to Dublin. No preparations were there made. The horses were distributed. Our uniform was changed from scarlet to blue. For some time we were half blue, half scarlet. We went by steamer to Herne Bay. The steamer was the Duke of something—the Duke of Cornwall, I think. The baggage was placed round the funnel and caught fire. The ammunition had a narrow escape of being blown up. We walked from Herne Bay to Canterbury. I found it rather difficult. The band of the 17th Lancers met us. At Canterbury we went to the infantry barracks. The Lancers left a few days after, and we went into their quarters, the cavalry barracks. I went to an hotel, the Roe, or Rose. Captain Sherston went to the Fountain. I left on leave of absence for three months. I had leave on several occasions. I had leave to sell my commission. After we got to Canterbury orders for India were countermanded. I meant to have gone. When I found the regiment was not going I wished to sell out. I went to Dorsetshire, to Upton. I shot a good deal, rode and drove about. Moore was with me, and Carter and several nears. I knew people at Poole—a tailor, an ironmonger. I have forgotten his name. I was not much in Poole. There was an island in the harbour, a famous place for pigeons. I bought a boat, I think. Could bought the boat for me. I knew the model when Gould showed it me. It was not pointed out; I pointed it out without any one. I picked it out from memory. We were tarring the boat under the shed. I remember no incident. Not before it was tarred. I cannot remember if the boat was wet or dry. I went for three days to Brighton. I lost my money playing cards with strangers; about 500*l.* I had [illegible] was never all paid. About 500*l.* was paid. My mother got me the money. She made me promise I would never play again. It was hushed up as much as possible. The men who played were Broome, two of them, and a man named Robin, and Eccleston. He did live in St. Martin's-lane. I was the worse for liquor. It was at the Bedford. My father knew of it. I think it was generally known in my own circle. At Canterbury I had an illness before my long leave at the barracks. I remember nothing of the first part; it came on suddenly. I was in bed two or three weeks, and poorly long after. I did not remember until M'Cann told me that I had been bled in the ankle. I remember it being talked about. I have a mark on both ankles, M'Cann said, "Nothing can be easier, if you are a Tichborne, than to prove it, for there would be the mark in the ankle." I said, "Do you mean the mark where I was bled?" and he said, "Yes." I said, "That must be there now," but he declined to look then. Lady Tichborne was in the room. M'Cann saw it a fortnight before he gave his evidence, and that was for the first time. It was not until then I knew the mark was on my right foot; it was plainer on my left. I knew the Sauretons very well. We stayed at Thompson's lodgings in London Gosforth came to see me. I kept the lodgings on for four or five months. While my regiment was in Canterbury I saw the Duke's funeral from Pall-mall, from Andrews's, military accoutrement maker. I went to him before I went to Ireland.

At this point in the claimant's evidence the Court rose.

MAY 31.

The claimant was examined by Mr. Giffard.—Before actually going out I went down to Tichborne several times in 1850. I had met Miss Brain and Miss Doughty. The latter I met in 1851. I was rather intimate with her—walked about and rode about with her. My friendship was not acceptable to her father. This was manifested in 1852, in the latter part. I did not go so often in consequence. I sold out about February, 1853. I determined on it about November before. When I left, I meant not to return so long as my father lived. It was anything but a happy home. I went to France to take leave of my father and mother about the 12th or 14th of February. They were living in the Rue St. Honoré, opposite the Louvre. I do not remember the number; we could see the Louvre from the windows. I did not take particular notice; I cannot remember at this distance of time. I stayed one clear day. I've no doubt I saw several people. I saw Chatillon. He came and wanted me to breakfast with him. My father refused. He gave no more reason than that it was the last meeting, and he wished me to be in his company. I left with my mother a small watch and chain. I had it when eight years old. This is the chain (drawing it from a side pocket.) My mother originally gave it me, and she returned it to me. My watch was given me by a nurse; Sarah, I think. I went out with Chatillon and bought a steel chain to put on another watch, a silver one, given me by Vincent Gosforth. These I took with me abroad. I do not think my father gave me any money. I had my commission money. I gave my mother a charge on the Doughty estate for the money which bought my commission. Mr. Hopkins managed it. The trustees were Hopkins and Mr. Henry Seymour. They were to see the interest on £3,000, paid to my mother. When I came back Hopkins had entirely forgotten it until I asked him about it. My mother said she had not received all she ought. I asked her if she had got the interest on the £3,000, and she had not. Hopkins said it ought to have been paid into Bulpit's bank. Hopkins found it was lying at Bartlay's. I came back from Paris to London before I went abroad. I made a will. I told no one of my friends. I did it through Mr. Edward Slaughter. I thought Hopkins might tell my family—in fact, I knew he would. I have seen that will since; not the contents. It was in the hands of the officers of the Probate Court, or some Court. It was executed two or three months before my leaving—at Canterbury. I prepared for the voyage. I bought clothes somewhere down the Strand; some guns and pistols and things of that description, tools, &c., in London. I gave a sealed packet to Gosforth. He saw the contents in his own garden at Cheriton. I read over a document; it is private.

Vincent Gosforth called.

Do you produce this?

Vincent Gosforth—No.

Witness—I can repeat the contents, but I decline to do so. There are very strong reasons why I decline. I started from Southampton and went to Havre by steam. I was mistaken in thinking Mr. Gosforth saw me off. That was when I went to Paris. I called in Southampton on the Rev. Mr. Mount, a priest. We walked down the street. I met Gosforth in Winchester, and about that time gave directions about my horse. I took John Moore as a servant. I had known him about four or five months. I embarked for Havre in the beginning of March; the first, I think. The vessel was bound for Valparaiso. She was named the Pauline. We got into Falmouth from stress of weather; there we remained several days. On my return I went again into Falmouth harbour. I had forgotten this at the Law Institution, and thought that a foreign port was meant. The Pauline was a sailing vessel. There were no passengers but the supercargo and myself and servant. We amused ourselves with catching birds, shooting, and fishing. Moore and I had a few words about his keeping a dairy. I told him I hoped he was not putting down things about me. I told him I was not going to keep a servant to put down things about me. I caught a hook in my eye.

The Lord Chief Justice—Now do not suggest any thing. Mr. Giffard—I hope I have not done so.

The Lord Chief Justice—I think so. You asked him if there were any other passengers besides himself and his servant.

(A short discussion arose which terminated amicably).

Witness—There were several hooks hung down for the purpose of hanging birds on and skinning them. As I was passing in the swing of the hook the motion of the ship caused it to catch in my eye. Somewhere about the eyelid of the right eye. Near the quarter gallery—in fact, in the closet (the w. c.)—I was going in to skin some birds. Sunday morning I was going to skin an albatross and some Cape pigeons. They were laying down on the floor or seat. I began very young at Stonyhurst to skin birds. I cured them with arsenical powder. They had to cut the end off the hook and draw it through on account of the jag at the end of the hook. I mean the barb. The carpenter did it. It was filed first and then nipped off. I think we got to Valparaiso in May or June. When I got there I had a letter from my father and also from Gosforth, by which I heard of my uncle's death. At first I stayed about seven weeks at a French hotel. I am not sure if the street was called Calle Admiral Royale or Calle Cochrane. They are in a line. I then went up to Santiago. I went in a one-horse gig. Sometimes there are two horses, one driven behind to change. Moore was with me. Santiago is about 90 miles from Valparaiso. I remained seven or eight days. I went away from St. Jago without Moore. He had been unwell. I came the other road back to Valparaiso. It was called the San Francisco and Mellapilla road; longer, but not so hilly. I was then about three weeks at Valparaiso—at San Francisco del Monté. I slept in a store. There was no hotel. I am positive not then. Thomas Castro kept the store. I only remained one night. The next place was Mellapilla or Mellapiglia. I stayed two nights at Castro's. He is the same man; this was a branch store. He was at Mellapiglia. I stayed two nights. My horses were put in the yards at the back of Castro's place. I remained over a fortnight in the neighbourhood, because the vessel, the Pauline, did not sail as soon as she was expected to do. Valparaiso is 34 or 35 miles off. I got a letter from the captain to say he was not going to sail for some time. I remained shooting. One companion was Roper, another Alcala or Alcalez. Castro introduced me. He was in a good position. They were most of them connexions of his own. He was an officer, and kept a store. We shot wild pigeons, parrots, quail, and a variety of game. We went to Santiago. This is an *estancia*. There was a Mr. Torro. I went with him to his *estancia*. (The witness here mentioned the names of persons whom he had known and places which he had visited, but from his habit of dropping his voice and his very indistinct tone it was very difficult to understand his pronunciation of Spanish words, and, indeed, of the names of any towns or places.) The plain is called Llano. Castro's wife's name I ought to know—it was Nathalia. I used to come in and see Castro when close by. He kept a store of grocery, merchandise, wine—a general store. At Castro's we drank and smoked. Alcala was a Spanish nobleman and very kind to me. (Here the witness seemed rather exhausted, and complained of pain in his loins.) He said, "You see I am over 26 stone weight, but I'll try to get on a little longer." Castro's was more of a store than a house—only one floor, a ground floor.

The Lord Chief Justice—I thought this was common ground, and that it was not denied that the real Sir Roger was at Valparaiso,

Mr. Giffard—At Valparaiso, but not at Mellapiglia.

The Lord Chief Justice—Ah, yes. I remember you are quite right. It is a question of depositions.

Examination resumed—The people slept on mats. The houses were all one-storied, on account of the earthquakes. I had discharged Moore; he was ill. I had an idea he might write home and tell them what I was doing. They always did keep some one to look after me. I do not know if Moore had been sent to do so. I think I went to Valparaiso with Alcala's horses. I should have "write" his name Alcalde. I went aboard the Pauline. She went to Arica. There I remained a day or two, then to Callao, and then I went to Lima. Was there two months. I got the captain of the Pauline to let me have Ferrona's servant. He was second mate and carpenter. I made acquaintances at Lima; many. One was Dr. Gallagher, an Irishman. I returned to Callao. I then went in a schooner to Guyaquil, and then 60 miles up the river for shooting. My object was to run up into the tropics. I had two blacks to row the canoe. I went close on 300 miles inland. (The witness here gave the names of the different places he had been at for a certain time—Lima, Callao, Valparaiso, &c.) I had a servant whose name was Jules Barrat or Barraud. I sent home a lot of skins of birds and other things to Gosforth. I have no knowledge of Watson. I do not think one word he has said is true. I allude to the commission. I again went to Santiago. I stayed the first night at Casabianca. I saw Moore very soon. I had left things in his care—a guanaco, a kind of llama, an elephant-skin dog; several things to send home; a watch, for one thing. Jules Barrand did not like the idea of being a servant, so I called him a companion. I went across the Cordilleras to Mendoza. The night before Santiago I had been drinking too much. I believe some friends came and had supper, but I didn't see them. I was asleep. When I awoke John Moore and I had something to eat, and then we walked about all the rest of the night.

[In order to obtain the same information from the claimant, as Mr. Giffard observed, the witness was asked about people he knew there, and he gave the following list:—Mr. Halsby, who lived near the cathedral; a German named Koe or Kohl, Mr. Eastman, Mr. Singley, Mr. Appleby, and a doctor whose name he could not remember, nor that of a Mr. Sheriff).

The Court then adjourned for lunch, after which the witness's examination was continued:—

During my journey across the Corderillas I lost a mule. Going over the second table mountain a mule ran back over a precipice. He had a portmanteau on one side and a bag of biscuits on the other. The mule fell and went clean over down the gully. It was my portmanteau. The track there was only two feet wide. There are wider places every now and again. We had to go on before we could turn to a wide place. I went back. Jules would not go, and we had a few words. The guide went with me. We took two lassoes. I had not used to that time learned to throw the lasso. We made it fast to a rock, and I was going to descend by the aid of it; but a troop of mules came in sight, and we had to clear the track and get out of the way. We all stopped on the flat or siding. I gave the muleteers the bag of biscuits to recover the portmanteau, the biscuits were all about the mountain. We all ate of them after. We stayed at Mendoza eight or nine days. I then went on to Buenos Ayres. I rode with the post-boy; he had to call at different places and townships. I got to Buenos Ayres about the beginning of January, 1854. I went off at the Rio Quattro, or Quarto. I did not keep with the same post-boy. I went by Cordova, and came out at Villa Nuova; the two tracks join there. I went on to Los Arios; thence to Buenos Ayres. There I stayed nine or ten days. I left on the 28th of January, 1854, for Montevideo by steamber, then Rio Janeiro by steamer—the same vessel, the Camilla. At Rio I was nine days. I there got money. I drew some on a letter of credit on Yunga and Co., or some such name; about £200. (The witness here said he felt very unwell, and he did not feel he was doing himself justice, for he was suffering great pain.)

After some discussion, in the course of which both Judge, jury, and counsel admitted that it was evident that the witness was suffering, he was allowed to retire, and before he left the witness box he said, that, as his examination would no doubt be a very long one, he did not wish to be knocked up on the second day.

HONORARY COLONELS' SALARIES.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Centurio," writes as follows to the *Broad Arrow*:—

Sir,—I write in sorrow rather than anger; sorrow to see the state of moral obliquity at which we have arrived in England, when a leading journal, the *Times*, can lend itself to the following statement, which I do not hesitate to say is worse than disingenuous:—

"The fact will somewhat surprise the people who know little about the army; there are at present 186 honorary colonels in the British army, with salaries ranging from £900 to £2,000 a-the total amount which they draw yearly in the capacity of colonels is £203,467, besides other emoluments from army grants amounting to £34,235."

"What profession has anything like this? The Church is a far more numerous body, yet it has nothing to compare with this well paid body of 186."

Thus says the *Times*, and I think the writer of the article comes himself within the category of those who know very little about the army.

The *Times* has failed to see that, in order to obtain this annuity, ranging from £900 to £2,000, the above 186 officers, with the exception of the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, have paid the price of their commissions—I mean the regulation price—amounting to an aggregate of about *eight hundred and thirty thousand pounds*. Now look at the age of these colonels, few of whom are under 60 years of age, and it will be seen that they could get in any insurance office for the above sum, £83,000 (eighty-three thousand) a year. Now, £83,000, subtracted from £203,467, leaves £120,467, which these gentlemen—these 186—really receive, somewhere about £647 per annum each.

But I have not done with the *Times* yet. These gentlemen then *draw* £647. From whom do they draw it? from the British taxpayer. Has the *Times* ever heard of the reserve fund so plainly explained by Colonel Anson in his speech? Yes, the *Times* has heard of it, and chooses to ignore it in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

Take the interest of the reserve fund which has been appropriated by the Government; solely the property of the purchase officers, this fund has quietly been absorbed for purposes of State to the amount of about £3,000,000 (*three millions sterling*). Take the interest of this three millions at only 3 per cent, and we have £150,000 (*one hundred and fifty thousand a year*). Now put this against the £120,467 as above, and you will see that I have plainly shown that these colonels never receive one farthing from the public.

Again, the *Times* cites the Church as a far more numerous body, in which nothing like these large sums which colonels "draw" can be shown. I simply take up an almanack which is "lying on the table before me, and I see that 30 bishops only "draw" some £150,000, or about an average of £5,000 a year each.

If the army is to be abused, at any rate it would be as well if the *truth* were stuck to. Misrepresentation and disingenuousness ill suit with any person, in whatever station of life he may be; how much less the editor of a paper of the high character of the *Times*.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
BANDORA WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET.			
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each	21	0	0
Do middling	18	0	0
Do 2nd sort	16	0	0
Grain-fed Sheep, 1st sort (picked), supply scarce, each	8	12	0
Grain-fed Sheep, 1st sort, 20 score	175	0	0
Do mid., each	7	0	0
Do do 20 score	140	0	0
Do 2nd sort, each	4	8	0
Do do 20 score	80	0	0
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each	7	8	0
Do 2nd sort do	5	4	0
CONTRACT PRICES.			
Beef, 1st sort, ℔ lb	8	1	0
Do 2nd sort, do	9	1	0
Do for shipping, ℔ lb		1	0
Mutton, 1st sort, ℔ lb	4	1	0
Do 2nd sort do	5	1	0
Do country do	6	1	0
DAILY PRICES—BEEF.			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℔ lb		0	5
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℔ lb		0	4
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℔ lb		0	2
Do 2nd sort, ℔ lb		0	2
Beefsteak (under part), ℔ lb		0	10
Do (round), ℔ lb		0	4
Meat, for soup, do		0	1
Shins, large, each		0	6
Do small do		0	4
Tongues, fresh, each		0	4
Do salt, do		0	8
Sonal, 1st sort, ℔ lb		0	3
Do 2nd sort do		0	4
VEAL (large or calf).			
Hind Quarter	3	0	0
Fore do	2	8	0
Head, each	1	2	0
Liver and Heart	1	4	0
Feet, four	0	5	0
MUTTON (Grass-fed).			
Saddle, ℔ lb	0	8	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb	0